ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,039—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1894.

PRICE 9 ANNAS.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
the Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. S. N. CO.'S EXTRA S. S. "SHANNON."

THE "SHANNON," for LONDON *via* MARSEILLES, will SAIL from the Harbour punctually at 5 P.M. on TUESDAY, 17th instant, and a LAUNCH will Convey Passengers from the Apollo Bunder, at 3 P.M. Baggage should be sent for shipment to the Vessel in Victoria Docks, up to 6 P.M. on the 16th, or to the P. & O. Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, up to 11 A.M., on the Day of Sailing.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday. 1894.
† SIAM	3950	500	H. Weighell	14th April.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5145	1750	L. H. Moulton	21st "
† ASSAM	3700	500	T. F. Creery	28th "
B.I. HIMALAYA	6958	2000	J. Orman	5th May.
† SIAM	3950	500	H. Weighell	12th "
B.I. THAMES	4112	900	W. A. Seaton	19th "
				FRIDAY.
† ASSAM	3700	500	T. F. Creery	25th May.
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1010	M. de Horne	1st June.
† SIAM	3950	500	H. Weighell	8th "
BR. PENINSULAR	5016	1250	A. C. Loyens	15th "
† ASSAM	3700	500	T. F. Creery	22nd "
B.I. GANGES	4205	800	G. W. Atkinson	29th "

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
‡ These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Tuesday 3 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Horse Power.	Captain
April 17	Shannon	4139	800	E. Crewe.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Launch leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board and only hand-baggage will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undermentioned dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

April 18th May 2nd May 16th

In addition to the above ORIENT STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals with liberty to call at any port or ports

For further particulars apply to

J. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 27th February, 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,191	750	1st May.
IMPERATOR	C. Bochtinger	4,119	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 620	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
M. VALERIE G.	Costanzo	4,235	350	9th May.
DOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	50	9th June.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Cl's	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1000	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE or BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste *viâ* St. Gothard's and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
GISELLA	P. Cosovich	4,253	350	21st April.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. CASTORE to Madras, and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 28, Church Gate Street, Bombay, April 9th, 1894.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES and GENOA calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE, about 29th April, 2nd May and 30th May.
BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 8th May.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

C. BARBORO, Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 9, 1894.

"ANCHOR" LINE.

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

1894.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To leave Bombay
ARABIA	3,544	Geo. Read	April 19.
ASIA	3,561	J. Laird	June 8.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an Experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, April 6, 1894.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

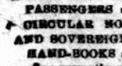
PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THOS. COOK AND SON, BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.



PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available for 1, 2, or 3 months, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places en route.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Ports of Call, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied through to any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe *viâ* China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued at the Passengers' Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

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CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 17th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on the 19th April, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,138 tons, on the 14th April, or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

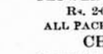
S. S. "JAPAN," 2,440 tons, on the 19th April, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 10th May, calling at Aden, Mombawa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 13th April, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO., BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THE BOMBAY-JAPAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. "MUKE MARU," ARRIVED from Kobe, Moji, Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Captain CLARK, the Steamer's Surveyor, will attend to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be presented before the goods are removed from the Landing Sheds, otherwise they will not be entertained.

TATA & SONS,
Agents,
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 10th April 1894.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

THREE Steel Lancashire BOILERS, by Messrs. Hick Hargreaves and Co., 28' by 7', double flues 2' 9", each carrying 100 lbs. pressure.

One 4 cm. cm. Condensing Wheel Gear Steam Engine, H. P. Cylinder 32½" and L. P. 50" Dia., Stroke 5 feet, working at 700 T. H. P., and one Oldham Willow.

Can be seen at the COLABA LAND and MILL COMPANY'S MILLS, at Colaba, in full working order.

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THE LONAULI HOTEL is OPENED, and it will be KEPT through the WHOLE YEAR. No Trouble will be Spared for the Passengers. The Rooms are very Comfortable and Airy; and a good Management.

S. BOMANJEE,
Proprietor.

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THE HIMALAYA SEED STORES,
MUSSOORIE, N.-W. P.
(MANAGER:—W. W. JOHNSTONE.)

VEGETABLE and FLOWER SEEDS of the Choicest Varieties can only be obtained from Us direct.

VEGETABLE SEEDS, in Collections, Rs. 5-8, 8-8, 12-8, 20-0, and 50-0.

FLOWER SEEDS, in Collections, at Rs. 2-0, 3-0, 4-8, 5-8, and 10-0.

ALL PACKING AND CARRIAGE *free.*

CHOICE BULBS.

Largest Stock in India. In Collections, "A" 164 Bulbs, Rs. 20; "B" 93 Bulbs, Rs. 12-0 "C" 61 Bulbs, Rs. 7-0; "D" 43 Bulbs, Rs. 5. Packing, but NOT Carriage free.

See our GRAND CATALOGUE for Descriptions of over 2,000 Varieties, FREE BY POST, As. 2-6.

"PRACTICAL GARDENING for INDIAN AMATEURS," Rs. 5-0 and 3-8.

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At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE
PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1894 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

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GENTS' {OVER AND UNDER} WEAR.

COMPLETE OUTFITS.

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HIGHEST QUALITY—
AND BEST VALUE—

HOAR & CO., BOMBAY. | "THE NOTED TRAVELLERS' OUTFITTERS."

ASQUITH & LORD,

HIGH CLASS TAILORS,

SHIRT MAKERS,

HOSIERS AND HATTERS.

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, BANKERS AND AGENTS.

OPEN CURRENT and DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and transact BANKING BUSINESS generally on terms which may be learnt on application; also REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL Agency.

LONDON AGENTS:—GRINDLAY & Co.

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THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe. The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.

Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.

Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.

Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.

List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.

Charters and Encasements.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs 10.
Single Copy.....Annas 4.

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

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IS one of the largest Proprietors of Spanish Vineyards, and devotes much time to the Distillation of Brandy from Grapes grown on his Estates. The EARL'S SPANISH BRANDY is absolutely pure, and worthy of our highest commendation.

We can supply it at Rs. 35-8 per Case, less 5 per cent. Discount for Cash.

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RETAIL AGENTS IN BOMBAY:
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M. MELACHRINO & CO.,

THE

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS

of the Best

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

CAIRO—Egypt

Exportation per month:

FOUR MILLION CIGARETTES.

		Rs. a.
Non plus Ultra, No. 1	large per 100...	5 12
" "	2 Medium " 100...	5 0
Superfine "	C largest " 100...	5 8
" "	4 large " 100...	4 12
" "	5 Medium " 100...	4 0
Extra fine "	8 large " 100...	3 8
" "	10 Medium " 100...	2 12

Sole Agent:—

D. MACROPOLO,

BOMBAY.

LADIES' SHOP WITH HOME,

By Indian Parcels Post.
Consider the excessive Rate of Exchange, and Economise all Intermediate Profits.
High-Class Drapery and Dress Materials Direct from the Manufacturers,
AT LOOM PRICES!
SAVING, 50 PER CENT.
HENRY PEASE AND CO.'S SUCCESSORS.
Spinners and Manufacturers,
THE MILLS, DARLINGTON,
Established 1752,
Supply
High-Class Drapery and Dress Materials
DIRECT TO THE CONSUMER,
Without the Intervention of Wholesale Merchants, Drapers, Agents or Middlemen.
EXQUISITE DRESS.
Latest Fashion at First Cost,
FRESH FROM THE DARLINGTON LOOMS,
Patterns Free, on approval, to any address in India.
THE LOVELY
DARLINGTON ZEPHYRS,
And New Darlington Skirtings, together with the Celebrated Darlington Cross-Warp Serges, and Gold-Medal Merinos and Cashmeres.
All exquisite Fabrics renowned for their stylish appearance, thorough Money Value, and Hard Wearing Qualities.
SPECIALITIES FOR INDIA.
High-Class Pure Wool Fabrics for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.
For the Climate of the Hills, and in the Plains during the Cold Weather Season.
DARLINGTON PURE WOOL SERGES.
Dyed by Special Process, for the Sea-side, Travelling and Tourist Wear. Guaranteed to withstand Sun, Rain, and Salt Water, in light-weighted Yarns for Ladies' Yachting Costumes, Ladies' Travelling Dresses, Gentlemen's Boating and Tennis Suits Stouter Yarns for Boys' and Girls' Rough Wear.
ANY LENGTH of MATERIAL CUT or no matter how short. All Goods warranted to be equal to the Samples, and all Parcels carefully packed for Export.
All Orders are executed the same day as received.
HENRY PEASE & CO.'S SUCCESSORS buy their Wools direct from the English Farmer. After careful sorting and cleansing the wool is spun into yarn, and the yarn woven into the various charming fabrics, for which the firm have been renowned since their establishment in 1752—the entire process of manufacture being carried on in their own Mills at Darlington employing more than 1,000 hands.

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MAUDS AND RUGS.	OVERLAND TRUNKS.	DRESSING BAGS.
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A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF DECK CHAIRS AND LOUNGES.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

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BODILY and MENTAL, is more prevalent in India than in Colder Climates. Mental Fatigue is more to be dreaded than that of the Body, as one is less ready to give heed to the warnings of an over-tired Brain; while Sleeplessness, Nervousness, and their attendant evils result.

PHILLIPS AND CO.'S COCA WINE

wards off Fatigue, and completely restores and refreshes the Constitution jaded and worn out by residence in the East.

Price per Bottle, Rs. 2-8.

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CHEMISTS, BOMBAY AND POONA.

BROWN'S NATURE'S HERBAL REMEDIES.

Acacian Balsam, Blood Purifier, Herbal Ointment, Liver Invigorator, Malefern Vermifuge, Renovating Pills, Restorative Assimilant and Woodland Balm.

Agents:—F. S. MADON & Co., 170, Shaik Memon Street, near Jooma Musjid, Bombay.

ALL WOOL SOAP SHRUNK SUITING FLANNELS.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY,
TAILORS & OUTFITTERS.

NEW GOODS
JUST DELIVERED.
SUITS COMPLETE,
Rs. 27-8, Rs. 34-8, Rs. 38-8.

DON'T DIE OF FEVERS!

Squibb's Ague Specific is the Only Remedy that positively cures Ague, Chills, Malarial, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers (acute or chronic), Influenza and affections arising from biliary Derangements caused by Malaria. Price: Rs. 1. Of all Chemists. Money returned, if not cured.

MADON, SONS & CO.,
23, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay. SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6 inches long,	in boxes of	50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	"	"	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 2	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 3	3¾	"	"	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	"	"	200

GENUINE BAHADURS are obtainable from all RESPECTABLE Dealers throughout India.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,

McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ, OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces owing to long residence in India, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. De Roos' Medicines are sold by all the Principal Chemists and Merchants in India. Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sale of extra profit.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints. Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs, generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonising death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful Patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

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The most wonderful Pills in the world for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, pimples, blotches, boils, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either* sex, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

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Debilitated and worried young men should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Sent post free on receipt of a Postal Order for one Shilling by Mr. Lavers, Medical Publisher, 14, Hand-court, Holborn, London, W.C.

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THIS is a Watch we have Specially Manufactured to meet the requirements of those who do not care to indulge in the luxury and advantages of the excellence of the higher grades and classes of Watches. Its external appearance is very matter of fact; as a glance at it is sufficient to carry conviction to any mind of its intrinsic worth and strong character. The Mechanism is the most Perfect of its kind. It has an exceedingly strong Lever movement and is Jewelled in all essential parts, a perfect balance, and Guaranteed to keep time in any Climate. It has Stout Hands and a Bold Dial, and though the Dial reports the fact of its being the property of a POOR MAN, we nevertheless feel sure that even a MILLIONAIRE would not be ashamed to use so excellent a time-keeper notwithstanding its humble appearance.

Watch, complete in a Neat Case, with Spare Glass and Mainspring, and sent Post Free at Our Risk to any part of India and Burmah for..... Rs. 16-8.

FOR Rs. 12-8 We can Supply a Similar Watch to above, but with the English Key winding system, and without the Name, "POOR MAN'S WATCH," on Dial.

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Will be given

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BY NIELS GADE.

For Soli, Chorus and Orchestra,

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Reserved Seats, Rs. 3. Unreserved, Rs. 1.

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THERE HAVE BEEN IMMENSE CROWD EVERY NIGHT.

(NEXT TO GAIETY THEATRE.)

THE GRAND ANATOMICAL MUSEUM.

A. SIMONS (the Proprietor) begs to intimate the Public that he will give a Series of Lectures, only a Fortnight in Bombay, of his Marvellous, Wonderful, and the Noblest Cabinet of Human and Comparative Anatomy, showing the different kinds of diseases of the human and animal body, their Curious Structure, the Causes, and Functions of their several parts.

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THE GREAT ORIGINAL SPLENDID DISPLAY OF

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It is a Scientific Show put together to please and Puzzle the Eye and Brain to Entire Satisfaction.

Open EVERY EVENING from 5 to 12 P.M.

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NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

THE attention of JURYMEN is directed to the PRELIMINARY JURY LISTS published in the "Government Gazette" of the 12th Instant.

Suggestions for Alterations or Corrections should be sent in Writing to the Clerk of the Crown or to the Undersigned before the 20th Instant.

COWASJEE HORMUSJEE,

Sheriff of Bombay.

Sheriff's Office, Bombay, 13th April, 1894.

CHRISTY'S

KOLA ELIXIR,

Prepared from the Genuine Kola Nut, is Delicious, Nutritious and Palatable, Forms a valuable tonic Pick-me-up, specially for Delicate Persons, Invalids, Dyspeptics, Brain-workers, Travellers, Sportsmen, Athletes, and any person requiring Nerve and Brain "Pick-me-up." Preferred to Cocoa Wine. Professional men, Bookworms, and all who have to support great Physical and Mental exertion will derive an immense Benefit by using this Preparation. Per Bottle, As. 14, Re. 1-12 and Rs. 3-0.

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The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of events.

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Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

NOTICE is hereby given that REG MAHOMED ISMAIL KHAN has Contracted with SHAIKH ALI KHAN for the leasehold interest in the GARDEN on the Esplanade Road, Bombay, situate on the Elphinstone Land Reclamation, subject to the consent of the Port Trustees, the Municipal Corporation and the Government of Bombay, under which the property is held from the Lessors. All persons having or claiming any right, title or interest in the said properties by way of mortgage or other charge, gift, lien, lease, tenancy, license or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the said purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or claims, and the same, if any, will be considered as having been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTIES :

1STLY.—All that piece or parcel of land, situate on the Elphinstone Land Estate (belonging to the Port Trustees), in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 579 3-9 square yards, or thereabouts, assessed under No. 186, and bounded on the North by the Co-operative Bank, on the South partly by the property of Ashbai, widow of Trikumjee Walljee, on the East by the Argyll Road, and on the West by the property of the said Ashbai TOGETHER with the messuages, tenements, Buildings and all other the erections built and standing thereon and which are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under ward No. 4792, street No. 109-116 and which are in the occupation of the tenants of the said Reg Mahomed Hajee Abd Rahaman.

2NDLY.—All that the piece or parcel of land, situate on the Elphinstone Land Estate (belonging to the Port Trustees), in the Island of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4 1-9 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed under No. 3186, and bounded as the North by the property hereinabove firstly described, on the South by Mugdi Bridge Street North, on the East by the Argyll Road, and on the West by the property thirdly hereinafter described, TOGETHER with the messuages, tenements, buildings and all other the erections built and standing thereon which are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under ward No. 4791, street No. 93, 93A, and which are occupied by the tenants of the said Reg Mahomed Hajee Abd Rahaman.

3RDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land, situate on the Elphinstone Land Estate (belonging to the Port Trustees), in the Island of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4 1-9 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed under No. 3186, and bounded on the North by the property hereinabove firstly described, on the South by Mugdi Bridge Street North, on the East by the property hereinabove secondly described, on the West by the property of the said Ashabai, TOGETHER with the messuages, tenements and buildings erected and built thereon, which are assessed under ward No. 4329, street No. 35, 41, and are in the occupation of the tenants of the said Reg Mahomed Hajee Abd Rahaman.—Dated this 12th day of April, 1894.

LITTLE, SMITH, NICHOLSON & BOWEN,

Purchaser's Attorneys.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.—No. 67.

OFFERS will be received by the Comt. Store-keeper General, Bombay, for the SALE of the following :—

No.	Name and Description of Articles.	Stations where Available.
	ENGINES.	
1.	One 12 N. H. P. high presure Beam Engine, by J. and A. Blyth, of London, in complete working order, with all steam pipes, ex tra set of pins, hot and cold water feed pipes, suction and feed pumps, spur fly wheel and pinion, and one spare pinion and counter shaft.....	Poona.
1.	One 12 N. H. P. high pressure horizontal Engine, by Emerson and Murgotroyd, of Stockport, in complete working order, with ordinary fly wheel and driving gear	Karachi.
1.	One Do. do.	Aden.
	BOILERS.	
2.	Two Cornish Boilers, by J. and A. Blyth, London, 20 feet long, and 6 feet in diameter, with mounting and all attachments complete. Last Government certificate, December 1892. Authorized pressure 45 lbs. per square inch.....	Poona.
2.	Two Cornish Boilers, by Watts and Co., and Marshall and Sons, 14 feet long, 5 feet 6 inches diameter, with 3 Galloway tubes, Asbestos Patent mountings, and complete attachments. Last certificate, December 1892. Authorized working pressure 70 lbs. per square inch	Karachi.
2.	Two Cornish Boilers, by Hails and Co., Soho, Strangham, 20 feet long, 5 feet 6 inches in diameter, 2 galloway tubes, Asbestos Patent mounting and attachments complete. Last certificate, March 1892. Authorized steam pressure 75 lbs. per square inch	Aden.
	STEAM PUMPS.	
1.	One Donkey Pump in good working order	Poona.
1.	One Do do	Karachi.
1.	One Do do	Aden.
	MILLS.	
4.	Four Mills, complete with four pairs French Burr stone, 5' diameter, cast-iron bursts and frames, bevil gearing, wrought iron spindles, brasses, lifting apparatuses, wrought-iron main shaft, plummer blocks and brasses, iron and wooden hoppers, and Hopper-stands, wrought-iron mill stone cases, one stone lifting crane, 2 spare upper stones or runners, French Burr, 5' diameter	Poona.
2.	Two pairs of Mill Stones, French Burr, 4' diameter, complete with balance boxes, castiron bursts, adjusting screw, cast iron pillars, with foundation bolts, bevil gearing, disconnecting gearing, feed adjusting apparatus for each mill, complete, brass and wooden hoppers with stands, vertical shaft with brass bearings and universal joint connections for each mill complete, 1 mill stone crane complete	Karachi.
2.	Two pairs of Mill stones, French Burr, 4' diameter, complete with balance boxes, cast iron bursts, adjusting Screw, Cast Iron Pillars with Foundation Bolts, Bevil Gearing, disconnecting Gearing Feed and adjusting apparatus for each mill complete, Brass and wooden hoppers with stands, vertical shaft with brass bearings and universal joint connections for each mill complete, 1 mill stone crane complete	Aden.

In addition to the above, certain accessories of the miles and other Mill Stores are also available, particulars of which can be obtained on application to the Comt. Store-keeper General, Bombay.

Offers must be made not later than 30th April 1894.

Delivery of the Stores will be allowed to be taken at the respective stations and at the buyer's expense.

C. S. D. LESLIE, LIEUT.,

Comm. Storekeeper-General.

Comm. Storekeeper-General's Office, Bombay, April 13, 1894.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 5, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

NOTICES.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal at 4½ per cent., and for shorter periods at rates to be learnt on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras, granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short period granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

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REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 14th instant, being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

JAS. H. SLEIGH,

Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 9th April, 1894.

COMMERCIAL & LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL AND RESERVES .....Rs. 16,57,900.

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS AS UNDER :—

2 Months at 5 per cent. per annum.

3 Months at 6 per cent. per annum.

Further Deposits and Rules furnished by Head Office or Branches.

P. A. CHURCHWARD,

Officiating Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NOTICE is hereby given that I have DISPENSED with the Services in my Shop, in the Mooljee Jaitha's Cloth Market, of my MEHTA, MUGGON PARBHURAM, a Sidpuri Brahamin, as and from FRIDAY, the 6th April, 1894. I warn my Customers and others from dealing with the Man in My Name unless at his or their own risk and peril.—Dated Mooljee Jaitha's Cloth Market, 7th April, 1894.

ભાણજી વાલજી,

i.e., ANUNDJEE VALLJEE.

ANTWERP INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.—1894.

INTENDING EXHIBITORS (in the Indian Section) who may have Secured Space through the Reporter on Economic Products, Calcutta, are informed that Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM and Co., Bombay, and Messrs. GRINDLAY and Co., Calcutta, have been APPOINTED by the Government of India as FORWARDING AGENTS. The Exhibition OPENS on the 5th May, consequently Contributions will be too late unless Despatched within the next few days.

"INDIA."

A MONTHLY JOURNAL of INDIAN AFFAIRS, including a VERBATIM Report of all DEBATES, MOTIONS and QUESTIONS in Parliament CONNECTED WITH INDIA. Will be sent FREE by Post for 12 Months from the Publishing Office, 84-85, Palace Chambers, Westminster, London, S. W., on receipt of Subscription of Rs. 6. Postal Orders to be made payable to

W. DOUGLAS HALL,

Manager.

THE ROYAL CONNAUGHT BOAT CLUB (POONA).

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of LIQUOR and MESSING at the Club House, at Kirkee, for a period of 2 years from the 1st June, 1894.

The form of Tender and conditions of contract can be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

Each Tender must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 50 as Earnest money.

Tenders must reach the Undersigned before Noon on the 30th instant.

The Deposit on Rejected Tenders will be refunded.

Only experienced Messmen need apply, and each Tender must be accompanied by Copies of Certificates.

TOM LE MESURIER,

Honorary Secretary, P. B. Club.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.—No. 66.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Bombay, up to 12 noon (Local time), for the Supply of Country-manufactured RUM at the Stations and in Quantities noted below, on the 7th April, 1894, from the date of acceptance to 31st March 1895.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application to the above Officer.

Stations.	Estimated quantities.	Remarks.
Bombay, Gallons	3,030	
Poona "	2,250	
Mhow "	1,724	
Neemuch "	438	
Karachi "	973	
Kamptee "	609	
Jubbulpore "	1,254	

C. S. D. LESLIE, LIEUT.,

Comm. Storekeeper-General's Office, Bombay, April 14, 1894.

NOTICE.

SALE OF HARDAS OR MYRABOLLAMS.

TENDERS are invited by the Divisional Forest Officer, Northern Division of Kanara, Ruiyal, for the Purchase of about 1,500 khandies of 700 lbs each, of HARDAS (MYROBOLLAMS) now lying in the Depot Shed near the Railway Station of Tinaighat (S. M. Railway). If a Tender be accepted, the Tenderer must at once deposit in a Government Treasury Rs. 4,500 as Earnest money and enter into an Agreement with the Conservator of Forests, S.C. Copy of which may be seen at the Office of the Divisional Forest Officer, Northern Division of Kanara, Halial. The Hardas are now on View at the Depot near the Station of Tinaighat. Further particulars can be obtained from the Divisional Forest Officer.

W. A. TALBOT,

Divisional Forest Officer, Northern Division of Kanara.

TO PARENTS IN INDIA.

A LADY for many years accustomed to the Care and Education of young Children, is anxious to meet with Two or More CHILDREN to join Three at present under her Care whose Parents are abroad.

They receive Devoted Attention as regards both their Health and Education. The Lady resides in one of the Healthiest Suburbs of London, and can give the Highest References.

Address "E. F." care of this Office.

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LATEST ADDITIONS.

SUITABLE FOR HALLS, LIBRARIES, OFFICES, SCHOOLS.

	Rs.
Winding Monthly, 10 inches dial, made to our special order and design.....Rs. 45, Rs 35, and	25
Winding Monthly, 10 inches dial, with self-acting Calendar on a second dial of 10 inches	110
Winding Weekly, Lever Clocks, Octagonal	28

The above Clocks are made to our special order, and have all been thoroughly tested and regulated, and as a guarantee of their excellence, our name has been impressed on the dial plate.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

Chronometer, Watch and Clock Manufacturers,

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ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walk. Refined and Comfortable Home and good Library. Special attention paid to the Daughters of Native Gentlemen, and to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P." Advertising Dept., "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette,"

And a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas.

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THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta

" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION-CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, 5%. Up-Country Commissions forwards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15. Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and very Class of Shoeing is done.

GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!!

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Of 1 lb. and pound tins, labelled thus,

JAMES EPPS & CO.,

HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.

ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

A LECTURE READ BY PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER

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WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON and Co., Bombay, are now supplying 207 Military Messes and 61 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses :—

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NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
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JAMES CATHCART and Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY and Co.	Leith, N. B.
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ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN & Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
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FRANK BAILEY & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

Price List on Application to

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BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

Established in 1834 by Special Act of Parliament.

Special Features :—

ANNUAL CASH BONUSES.

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MODERATE RATES OF PREMIUM

The Average Reduction made Annually at 53 Divisions of Profits has been about 47 per cent.

This means that nearly One-half the Premium has been returned Annually in actual Cash.

The UNIVERSAL offers the best Security, as it has nearly £190 of Assets for each £100 of Liabilities.

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Offers the most Economical Assurance Obtainable in India.

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IN INDIAN GOVERNMENT PAPER AND FIRST CLASS BRITISH SECURITIES

Claims settled immediately on proof of Death.

Please apply for Prospectus, &c., and compare Rates, Bonus results, and Security offered, with those of other offices.

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FUNDS Exceed SEVENTY LAKHS.

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THIRTY-THREE LAKHS.

The Company was Founded in 1874, and from that year until now its record has been one of unbroken and unsurpassed progress.

ECONOMY,

MODERATE PREMIUMS,

UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,

PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS,

Are but a few of the Special Advantages the ORIENTAL offers to Intending Assurers.

Annuities Granted on Liberal Terms.

Family Pension Branch open to all Classes.

Funds in Government Paper remaining in India thus avoiding any Loss to the Assured by Exchange.

The working expenses of this Company are the LOWEST of any Company of the SAME age.

For Forms and Particulars for effecting an Assurance, apply to :—

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ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

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CAPITAL..... £3,000,000

Absolute Security Funds now exceed.....£8,453,500

Funds Invested in the best and Safest Securities amount to £8,003,265

FIRE BRANCH.

Policies covering Risk on Merchandise, Buildings Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted on MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.

Coals on the Bunders and Kerosine Oil also covered

Fire Premium		
1875	£	762,553
1885	"	926,107
1887	"	988,043
1892	"	2,033,053

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

Policies granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on approved Lives. Military Lives in Civil Employ have extra Premium, returned.

Endowment Assurances payable at Fixed periods, on Adults and Children on very favourable terms.

Last Reversionary Bonus 7½ per cent.

The next Distribution of Profits will take place after close of the year 1894.

Reduction to European Rates when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated Life and Annuity Fund now amounts to	£	4,470,335
Total Accumulated Funds	"	8,003,265

GROWTH of FUNDS—

1882	£	4,892,054
1887	"	5,763,091
1892	"	8,003,265
Increase of Funds in 10 years	"	£1,611,211

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,

Agents, Royal Insurance Co., Bombay.

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SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

OF INDIA, LIMITED.

BOMBAY OFFICE :—29, Esplanade Road.

THE SUN SPECIAL TABLES for India contain important new features combined with LIBERALITY and SECURITY.

MAXIMUM of ECONOMY at Commencement of the Assurance.

The PREMIUMS are on a MODERATE SCALE, thus SECURING an IMMEDIATE ADVANTAGE.

LARGE PROFITS.—The Old and Widely Known SUN LIFE OFFICE of London (Founded 1810) *Guarantees a Bonus* of Rs. 2 per Cent. per Annum on Sum assured as described in the Prospectus.

Proposal Forms and information readily Supplied by

ALDRIDGE SALMON & Co., Ld., Chief Agents.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS

ABOUT THE

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

1.—OVER HALF A MILLION STERLING per annum is being paid in Death Claims year by year.

2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to nearly Seven and three quarter Million Sterling, and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.

3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of new carefully selected lives.

DOUGLAS STEWART,

Acting Secretary.

N.B.—THE COMPANY'S INDIAN RATES HAVE BEEN RECENTLY REDUCED.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

UNIFORM RATES FOR EUROPEAN AND NATIVE ASSURERS.

UNDER the LONDON and LANCASHIRE'S revised Indian rates, Assurances may be obtained for a lower Premium than is elsewhere charged for POLICIES ISSUED FREE FROM DEBT.

ATTENTION is directed to the many liberal features of the Company and particularly to its new Endowment Assurance Scheme, and to the SPECIALLY advantageous terms now granted to Officers of the Army and Navy.

The financial position of the Company is of the highest order.

Prospectuses, Proposal Forms and all requisite information may be had on Application to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

Agents, Bombay.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.	
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, Incl. RESERVE FUND.,	"	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	"	2,500,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL.....	"	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, Incl. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	"	2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL ...	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOI-KART BROTHERS,

Agents.

BREAKFAST, TIFFINS and DINNERS Also, per Plate, Ices, Wines and Spirits Chocolate and Chocolate Creams. Cocoa, French and English Confectionery. Perfumery of the Best quality, etc., etc., etc. To be had at THE VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 25, Church Gate Street.

C. HIRSCH.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

FOR CLEANSING and CLEARING the BLOOD from ALL IMPURITIES it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It

Cures Old Sores,

Cures Sores on the Neck.

Cures Sore Legs.

Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.

Cures Scurvy.

Cures Ulcers.

Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.

Cures Glandular Swellings.

Cleans the Blood from all Impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from any thing injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Translation of letter from Fiji.

The Letter of Jonathan to Mr. Dunsford.

"My Friend,—I write to you to-day to tell you about my illness. I love you very much to-day because of the medicine you gave to me. Three months I was very ill, truly, because of my leg. I could not plant yams, I could not go fishing, I could not eat or sleep; but now I am quite well again. It is truly a wonderful medicine. I beg you, Mr. Dunsford, give me one more bottle, as the month of bola is near.

"Preparation Day (Saturday), Bua, Vanual Levu."

Explanation of above Letter.

"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European residents and the natives themselves break out in boils, which, if not immediately seen to, not infrequently develop into terrible running sores. At these times I can conscientiously assert that I know of no better medicine than 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I have used with unfailing success both among my white and black neighbours. The enclosed letter from 'Jonathan,' a Christianised Fijian, speaks for itself. For three months he had been almost a cripple, and yet one of your large bottles completely set him up. In ordinary cases even a less quantity will effect a cure.—I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

"T. EDGCUMBE DUNSFORD.

45, Leicester-square, London, W.C.,

"21 June, 1892."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN and MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

GOLD PRIZE-MEDAL, NATIONAL ACADEMY.

NOTES:

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,

BY

TODAR MAL.

Price, Rs. 1. To be had at the Bombay Gazette Office.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DAWSON'S BOOTS

NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT THIS TRADE MARK STAMPED ON THE SOLES.

JOSEPH DAWSON & SONS

IMPORTANT

TO SUFFERERS FROM NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.

PHOSPHORUS PILLS,

AS PREPARED BY

H. & T. KIRBY & Co., LD., LONDON.

COMPLETELY RESTORE PHYSICAL VIGOUR, MENTAL ACTIVITY, AND BUSINESS CAPACITY.

THEY CONTAIN THE PHOSPHORUS IN THE LUMINOUS STATE, THE ONLY CONDITION THAT IS SAFE AND CERTAIN IN ITS ACTION.

THE ONLY REALLY EFFECTUAL REMEDIES FOR ALL FORMS OF

WANT OF NERVE POWER

ARISING FROM

OVERWORK, WORRY OR EXCESS.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS, No. 1.

Taken with great advantage as a direct nutrient to brain "nerve" tissue in all cases of Loss of Power, arising from Excessive Activity of the Nervous system. They contain the usual dose of unoxidized Phosphorus. Invaluable in Neuralgia, and cases of Extreme Exhaustion.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS, No. 3.

A valuable combination. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the organs, increases functional activity, and improves the condition of the whole system. Largely employed during the convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. An excellent remedy for *Malaise* Induced by residence in tropical climates.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 6.

Given with great advantage in all Neuralgic affections, and debilitating diseases. A powerful restorative. Especially useful in Loss of Power following Excesses.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILL, No. 9.

(Containing Phosphorus, Iron, Quinine and Strychinine).

This combination of Nerve Tonics has a very large application. It is most efficacious in all disorders characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of general health induced by dissipation and excesses of various kinds, in which state Iron and Phosphorus are needed. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial value by stimulating regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving as a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases.

STRONG COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS, No. 173.

This combination is double the strength of No. 9 as regards *hosphorus and* Quinine, and therefore should be given only in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, IRON AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 1.

Given with highly beneficial effect in Anæmia, Sciatica and all Neuralgic and debilitating diseases.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 4.

A valuable tonic, the use of which will be gathered from what has been said of the preceding Formulas, Nos. 3 and 6. For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

PHOSPHORUS AND CANTHARIDES PILLS, No. 20.

This pill produces no *irritation* of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a stimulating emmenagogue in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*. Formula 20 is the same pill with the addition of Iron, and is most suitable as a tonic

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Wilson College, lecture on "What is Philosophy," 5-45 p.m.

The Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Petit Coimba Library, Annual General Meeting, 4 p.m.

Point-to-Point Races, Santa Cruz.

Sir Dinshaw Petit Kanda Moholla and Bharucha Moholla Library, Annual General Meeting, 4 p.m.

Prize Distribution, Parsee Girls' Association's Schools, Fort, 6 p.m.

R. A. and B. V. A. manning the Forts.

Willard's Opera Company, Tivoli Theatre, 9 p.m.

Grand Anatomical Museum, Boree Bunder.

The Magic Floral Bower, Boree Bunder.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Brahamani, Taif, and Fultala entered; and the steamers Sheikh Burkud and Horatio left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Vasna left the dock yesterday.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Special Jury are required to attend at the High Court on Monday, the 16th instant, at 10 a.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for China and Australia, per s.s. Ganges, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 a.m., on Friday, the 20th instant.

FAIRS.—The annual Ramnaumi Fair will be held, this evening, at Jagjeevan Keeka Street.—Another Hindu Fair, called "Marcotee Temple Fair," commences from to-morrow, and will continue for two days.

THE VICTORIA ANGLO-VERNACULAR SCHOOL.—The annual gathering for the distribution of prizes to the successful pupils of the Victoria A. V. School will be held on Wednesday, the 18th instant, at 5 p.m., in the Framji Cowasji Institute, Mr. Framji Dinshaw Mancekji Patt, presiding.

ASSAULT ON A LAD.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Good again placed Haji Ahmed Haji Mahomed, aged thirty years, residing at Cammatepora, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of committing an unnatural offence, under Sections 377 and 511 of the Indian Penal Code. The accused was seen committing the offence complained of, on the person of a lad, aged eleven years, in a house at 5th Lane, Cammatepura. The Magistrate sentenced him to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE FLAGSHIP BAND.—The Band of H. M.'s Bondicea will play the following programme this afternoon, at the Royal Yacht Club :—

Overture	La dame de Trefle.....Herman.
Selection	Il Trovatore.....Tranovici.
Selection	Rigoletto.....Verdi.
Fantasia	Musical Review.....Riviera.
Galop	Royal Mail.....Thiere.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—The Band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme, at the Victoria Gardens, this evening, at 5-30 p.m. :—

March	Pax in Bello.....Sommer
Overture	Sommernachtstraum.....Suppe
Valse	In the Twilight.....Coote
Aria	Tornando Tasso.....Donizetti
Song	The Lost Chord.....Sullivan
Galop	Von Haus Zu Haus.....Faust

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Major Luard and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion B. B. & C. I. Ry. Volunteer Rifle Corps will perform the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, commencing at 6 :—

Quick March	The Arab's Farewell.....S. E. Griffiths.
Fantasia	Gipsy Life.....Ch. L. Thiere.
Valse	Brise Du Nord.....Lamothe
Selection	Lucrezia Borgia.....Donizetti
Russian Dance	Pas-Des-Patineurs.....F. Godfrey
Galop	Final Warfare.....C. Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

GAMBLING AT KHOJA STREET.—At the instance of Inspector Holdway, one Alloo Mea, a Mogul, and nine others were, yesterday, placed before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Police Court, the first accused being charged with keeping a common gaming house, at Khoja Street, Duncan Road, and the rest, together with the first, with gaming therein with cards, dice, and money. Accused were arrested in the act of gambling by Inspector Holdway on Thursday (midnight). The first and second accused, being old offenders, were fined Rs. 30 each, and the rest Rs. 8 each.

ASSAULT.—On Thursday night, two Hindus, named Dhicoo Gopinath and Appa Ramji, assaulted another Hindu, named Mahadoo, with their clenched fists, rendering him unconscious. Mahadoo was subsequently removed by the police to the J. J. Hospital, where he was detained for treatment. From inquiries it appears that Mahadoo was on intimate terms with a woman, named Bhagoo, the wife of a private in the Marine Battalion, and a relative of the two assailants. The accused persons were arrested by the police, and will be placed before the Magistrate to-day.

FATAL FALL.—An inquest was held by Mr. Allan Turner, the Coroner, yesterday, at the Goculdass Tejpal Hospital, and died at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. Dr. Easdon, the House Surgeon of the Hospital, was of opinion that death was due to peritonitis, the result of a fall from a height, and a verdict in accordance with that view was recorded.

PROTRACTED ILLNESS AND SUICIDE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, at Chinchpoogoly, regarding the death of Keshow Succaram, a mill-hand, aged twenty-five years, residing in that locality. The deceased was formerly a mill laborer, but he had been without employment for the last twelve months, as he had been suffering from fever and cough. About six months ago Keshow was sent to his native village for a change, but it did him no good and about two months ago he returned to Bombay. He tried all remedies to cure his malady but without effect, and consequently he was tired of his life. At about half-past 9 o'clock on Thursday night he took his meal as usual and about 10 o'clock went to bed. About 4 o'clock on the following morning Keshow was missing. A search was made for him but he could not be found until half past 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon, when his body was found floating in a well close by. There were no marks of violence on the body. A verdict of suicide by drowning in a well was recorded.

THE MAGIC FLORAL BOWER.—This exhibition, held in a pavilion, near the Gaiety Theatre, is nightly attracting a good number of spectators. It has been thoroughly overhauled by its present proprietor, Mr. D. R. Dalal. The interior is hexagonal in form, and is walled round by reflecting mirrors. Looking into the chamber through one of its sides, fairies are seen revelling in a bower of romantic beauty, formed by waving trails, wreaths, and festoons of variegated blossoms. Looking again into this chamber through another of its faides, the scene is immediately transformed with wonderful, almost magical, rapidity; the fairies vanish, and six bowls containing gold fish arranged in mathematical order appear. Fountains begin to play in the middle of these bowls. Tiny lamps flashing their brilliant light at intervals in the water in the bowls show up the fish to great advantage. Many a native visitor who, not knowing anything of electricity and the marvels it can evolve, has accounted for the light flashing in the water in no other way than that of preternatural agency, called *Jadu*. The six sides of the chamber represent six different scenes very lovely to behold.

THE PARSEE RELIGIOUS PURITY ASSOCIATION.—Sir Jamshedjee Jeejeebhoy, Baronet, presided at the prize-distribution of the schools, under the instruction of the Rahnumaye Mazdyasnan Sabha (or the Parsee Religious Purity Association) held this week, at the Framji Cowasjee Institute. There was a large attendance of Parsees. Mr. Erwad Jamaspji Edulji Dadachanji, the honorary secretary, read the report for the past year, which was prefaced by a narration of the origin and achievements of the Association. It asserted so far back as 1850 by Mr. Manekji M. P., and the late Messrs. Moroji Nowroji and Sorabji Bengali with the view of the Hindu and Mahomedan element usual prescribed by the Zoroastrian religion achieved its main object Parsees in the principles of their religious training to the children attending schools in Bombay, by publishing a tracts and delivering sermons and who were above the school-attending ceremony had to do with the first Coming to the report, the secretary children had received religious instruction tests of the Sabha during the year unboing boys and 337 girls. The number off by 125 from the previous year's the expenses amounted to Rs. 856, and from fees to Rs. 287. Seven schools received religious instruction from the Sabha. The annual fee charged from half-a-rupee. The report closed with worthy Baronet for the honour of his Messrs. Pherozeshaw R. Batliwala and for the assistance they had rendered in the training of the pupils. Various hymns, songs were then recited by the girls companiment of the harmonium, which was Mr. Pherozo Batliwala. Essays on moral subjects were then read by Misses Jamsetjee Lam, Hamabai Dinsha Lam, and Bai Daruwala. The chairman, in addressing, deplored the indifference of parents to religious training, and advised the of the Sabha to continue their efforts in this direction, steering clear of controversial After a vote of thanks to Sir Jamsetji, proMr. K. R. Kama, the meeting dispersed.

LAW.—Colonels Luis Carneiro de Souza e Faro and Eardo Jose Lobarto de Faria, Lieut.-Colonels Jose de Silveira de Lorence, and Manoel Vicente Pereira have been reprimanded for grave irregularities and neglect discovered by the Inspector official accounts of the police department as for abuses of authority practised by them. They have been put on general duty. A few more examples of the kind would restore the Portuguese administration to a better condition.—No date for the general election of the deputies has been yet fixed, though it was stated that it would come out by the middle of April.—The earnings of the West of India Portuguese Railway for the ten weeks of the first half year ending 10th March, amounted to Rs. 1,09,746 as compared with Rs. 83,370 for the corresponding period last year.—The residents at Marmagoa have sent a memorial to the Government for the establishment of a District Court at that station, as it is so necessary for the disposal of summary and urgent cases, especially in connection with the railway, that it is a wonder such a court has not yet been established.—The *sunnuds* passed by the Acting Chief Justice to the Advocates has produced discontent among the disappointed, and it is now urged that the latter also should have the *carta de advogado*. What is to be done with the regiment of these pleaders?—The new regulations of the Customs Department will create vexation and delay in the matter of search of dutiable? merchandise.—The instructions could not be carried out literally without the danger of the traffic being withdrawn by the merchants from the Marmagoa Railway line.—A committee has been appointed to find a suitable building from the use of the technical school.—Mr. F. A. da Veiga returned from Portugal, and has proceeded to Damaun to take up the appointment of Judge of that district.—By the new Judicial reform Mozambique and other Portuguese provinces in East Africa are removed from the jurisdiction of the High Court of Goa, while Macao and Timor will continue under it.—The number of High Court Judges will be five, while Mozambique will have only three.—Messrs. Marian Jose Otollino de Rocha and Jose Joaquim de Piedade Figurreco, have been appointed first and second assistant judges at Bicholim respectively. The small pox at Margaum has almost disappeared owing to efforts made to vaccinate the people. The disease, however, has invaded Bardez and other parts of Salsette where vaccination has not been introduced on a large scale.

PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS TO THE HON'BLE MR. R. G. OXENHAM.

IN view of his forthcoming retirement from service the Hon'ble Mr. Oxenham, Principal of the Elphinstone College, was presented with an address by the students of the College, yesterday afternoon, in the Hall of the College Buildings. In opening the proceedings, Mr. Rustom D. N. Wadia, BA., Fellow, Elphinstone College, said :—Sir,—Before you address us on this occasion it is the desire of the Fellows and Students of this College to give expression to the high estimation in which you are held among us, and to thank you for the great interest you have always evinced in the welfare of our College. We have embodied these sentiments in a brief farewell address, which with your permission, I shall now read.

Elphinstone College, Bombay, 13th April, 1894.

To the Hon'ble R. G. Oxenham, M. A., Principal, Elphinstone College, Bombay.

Sir,—At this is the last day of our meeting you at College we, the undersigned Fellows and Students, feel that we should be wanting in our duty if we did not give expression to the regard and esteem in which you are held among us. You have spent the best part of your life in the service of this College and the sister College at Poona, and you have always laboured with zeal and ability to promote the moral and physical as well as the intellectual well-being of the students. Our College Union, our gymkhana, and our reading room have found in you their best friend, and your regime has been signalized as much by the attention you paid to such matters as to the usual routine of the day. The gymkhana especially would never have been what it is were it not for the keen interest taken in it not only by yourself but also by good Mrs. Oxenham, who often joined you (to our great delight) in playing tennis with us, and thus encouraging us to take exercise kindly to physical exercise. With this brief expression of our respect and gratitude and with deep regret that your connection with the College is about to terminate, we bid you farewell, and heartily wish you health and happiness in your well-earned retirement. It is a great satisfaction to us, as it must undoubtedly be to you, that the destinies of the College are to be left in able hands and capable hands as those of Professor Hathornthwaite—We have the honour to be, Sir Your most obedient pupils.—(Sd.) Rustum D N. Wadia, A. B. Kotewal, V. V. Athavale, N. R. Mehta, N. B. Wagle, and others.

Mr. Oxenham, in reply, thanked Mr. Wadia and all the students for their kind expressions and assured them that he did not leave them without regret, having been connected with Indian colleges for over thirty years. But he was exceedingly glad to find that he left the College in as flourishing a condition as it then was. He congratulated Elphinstonians not only on the remarkable success they had achieved in University Examinations, but also on their high moral tone and good spirit and good kindly feeling that existed between the various castes and creeds of which they were composed. He advised the students to continue working unanimously, never caring for race or party feeling. Above all he advised them to pay even more attention to physical education than they had hitherto been doing and said that he hoped their gymkhana, which had already been placed on a sound footing would receive still further help from Government. In conclusion he advised them to promote the welfare of the College in all that they did.

Principal Oxenham and the Professors of the College were then garlanded with flowers, and Mr. Wadia called upon the boys to give three cheers for the retiring Principal, a suggestion with which they very heartily complied.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before Khan Bahadur MAHOMED HOSSEIN HAKIM 5th JUDGE.)

SUIT TO RECOVER DAMAGES.

COOVERJI NANJI and OTHERS vs. DEYTHUR PRAGJI.

MR. KURSONDASS CHUBILDASS, instructed by Messrs. Brown and Moir, appeared for the plaintiffs while the defendant was represented by Mr. Rivett-Carnac, with Mr. Shamrao M. Rele. The claim was for Rs. 211 13 3, being the amount of damages sustained by plaintiffs in consequence of defendant's failure to take delivery of 500 bags of Basrai Mong, which he directed the plaintiffs to purchase for him at Bombay and forward them to defendant at Karachi. Defendant by a telegram dated the 23rd June last ordered plaintiffs to buy for him 500 bags of Basrai Mong without damage, at Rs. 14 to 16. 14 8 per candy. On the following day the plaintiffs wired to defendant stating that they had purchased 500 bags of Mong without damage at Rs. 15 per candy, when the defendant replied by a letter ratifying the price of Rs. 15 per candy, but advising plaintiffs to be careful that the goods were without damage. Plaintiffs afterwards sent the goods to Karachi, where the defendant, after examination, refused to take delivery. Plaintiffs thereupon sold the goods by public auction at Karachi at the defendant's risk, resulting in the deficiency now sued for.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac, on behalf of defendant, denied any agency account but admitted having ordered 500 bags without damage and weighing twenty-seven maunds. The learned counsel urged that his client was justified in refusing to take delivery, because the goods did not correspond with those ordered, they being not, what is known in the market as Basrai Mong without damage, and also being short in weight. Counsel denied damages adding that defendant ought to have been given credit for gunny bags, in which the goods were filled for Rs. 1 5. He also denied his client's liability to pay Rs. 15 for lawyer's notice. A commission was issued for the examination of witnesses residing at Karachi, and their evidence was taken by Mr. E. Vander Straatten, the Judge of the Small Causes Court, there.

His Honour in disposing of the case said that the question was whether the goods sent to defendant were the goods he wanted. The goods he wanted were "without damage" Mong "without damage" also another kind of Mong called Mong " with damage. His Honour preferred to give more weight to the evidence taken on commission on 25 and 29 August 1893 than the evidence given by witnesses before him. Even plaintiffs' own witnesses examined on commission had put them out of Court. The plaintiffs' witness Dawat said that the percentage of damage was 4 or 5. The Court gathered from the evidence as a whole that for Mong to be called "without damage," the damage should not exceed 3 per cent. Here the plaintiffs own witness said that the damage was 4 to 5 per cent. and more. The evidence taken in Karachi had gone against plaintiffs, who had time to improve their case, and his Honour, therefore, gave the former evidence more weight. In a letter sent by defendant from Karachi to plaintiffs in Bombay, defendant repeatedly warned plaintiffs against buying goods with damage. He exhorted them that the goods should be without damage, But there was internal evidence—the evidence of the letters sent by plaintiffs to defendant to show that the plaintiffs were conscious that the goods not being of the sort which defendant wanted, there was just a chance that he might refuse to accept them. The goods were shipped on the 22nd June 1893 per s. s. Kapurthala. There was no positive evidence when the goods arrived in Karachi but it could be gathered allunde that the goods could not have arrived there before the 25th June or so. How could plaintiffs anticipate defendant's refusal on the 24th June and beseech him to take the goods and not be led away by mischievous men? The plaintiffs' own evidence had supplied the measure which should distinguish Mong with damage from Mong without damage. His Honour dismissed the suit with costs, without making any order as to the professional costs.

BOMBAY SAILING ASSOCIATION.

THE following races will take place this afternoon:—First Race.—For ship's boats to start at 3-55 p.m.

Boats.	Entered by
Goalpara's boat	Capt. H. W. Watt.
Japan's boat	Capt. F. W. Packham.

Note.—As Ship's boats are not handicapped, the entries will close, at 11 a.m., to-day.

Second Race.—Handicap race for yachts to start at 4 p.m.

Boats.	Entered by
Melody	Mr. J. H. K. Macbeth.
Senia	Surg.-Major Boyd.
Mannikin	Capt. S. C. U. Smith.
Janetta	Lieut. F. M. Close.
Blue Bell	Mr. T. G. Mossent.
Iseo	Mr. M. C. Turner.

COURSE No. 5.—From Pilot Schooner, round the middle ground buoy, round the South Troopship moorings to Pilot Schooner *Ierne* round, all marks being kept on the starboard side.

Rendezvous Flag R will be hoisted half-mast at 3-45 and at 3-55; the same flag will be hoisted right up and a gun fired as a signal for the ship's boats to start, and as the warning for the yachts' race. At 4 p.m. the flag will be hauled down and a gun fired as a signal for the yachts to start.

SIGH NO MORE. Floral Hair Douche is a delightfully refreshing, cooling and invigorating Preparation for the Hair. Free from Grease, and of stimulating nature, ensures a head full of Hair. 2s. 6d. of MADON SONS and Co., Bombay.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE trial of the following case was resumed yesterday before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Farran and the same Special Jury.

ALLEGED FRAUD ON MESSRS. W. AND A. GRAHAM AND Co.

John Joseph DeSilva, some time ago head cashier to the firm of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., was charged as follows :—With having, on the 18th October 1892, committed criminal breach of trust in respect of a sum of Rs. 1,255-12-9, the monies of his employers; with criminal breach of trust, on the 6th March 1893, in respect of a sum of Rs. 24,000, monies belonging to the firm; and with criminal breach of trust, on the 21st August 1893, in respect of a sum of Rs. 11,251-6-6, the monies of the firm. In respect of each of these amounts, the accused was further charged with theft and criminal misappropriation, making in all six minor charges. Mr. Kirkpatrick, with Mr. Basil Scott, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishunker and Kanga, appeared for the defence.

His Lordship, on taking his seat on the bench, remarked that the conversation which Mr. Harrington had with the accused, and which was objected to by Mr. Inverarity, was, in his opinion, admissible.

Mr. H. B. Harrington was re-called, and in further examination by Mr. Kirkpatrick, said he had asked the accused if he had misappropriated monies to the extent of two or three lakhs of rupees. Accused said he had. Witness asked him what he had done with the money, when the accused said, it was all gone in the Library. Nothing more took place on that occasion. The accused was solely responsible for entering monies received in the cash-book. Witness reported the matter to Mr. Graham's room on the 21st August. In the room of Mr. Graham's room on the morning of the 22nd August when a conversation took place, Mr. Graham questioned the accused, in regard to the slip that was produced, what the item of Rs. 11,251 was. The latter replied "that is what I am short, sir." Witness knew that the balance found in the cash on the evening of the 21st August was Rs. 16,113-0-3, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,251, odd unaccounted for. Witness continued to investigate the books after that date. He investigated the account of Madonjee Khimjee and found the sum of money due by him to the firm, according to the books, to be Rs. 2,277 odd. He asked accused about it, and the latter replied it had been settled, at the same time producing a paper in his own handwriting. The pencil figures at the bottom were put by witness in the accused's presence; and the calculation showed that Rs.1,255 were due by Madonjee Khimjee to the firm. The entry should have appeared in the cash-book. Witness did not find it there—nor could the accused. Witness remarked to him—"I suppose you have misappropriated this money." He said, "Yes." There was no trace of the money at all. This was about a month after Mr. Graham's return. Witness further ascertained that a sum of Rs. 24,000 was not entered in the cash-book on the 6th March 1893. Witness first heard of it from Carvalho, the assistant cashier, in the month of April. Witness went up and asked the accused why he had not made the entry. Accused replied that he did make the entry, as it would affect his cash balance, or words to that effect. Witness understood accused to mean by what he said that he had taken money to that extent, and that the omission of the entry would enable him to cover or hide the fact. Accused said, in answer to witness, that the money had all gone into the Library. He begged for time to replace it. Witness was shocked at the discovery that a man in whom he had placed the fullest confidence should have committed the fraud, and in a moment of weakness he consented give him time. Witness also discovered that a sum of Rs. 19,000 had not been entered in the cash-book on the 1st March. The accused entered the Rs. 19,000 on the 29th April. The Rs. 24,000 were never entered. Witness some time in May saw a piece of paper pasted over a column of figures in the cash-book and spoke to the accused about it. He said he had done so, that Mr. Graham might not know that he had not entered the sum of Rs. 24,000, received into cash on the 6th March, 1893. The amount of Rs. 24,000 was afterwards entered by the accused, at witness's desire, on the slip that was pasted down. The Rs. 19,000 had at that time been entered there under date the 29th April; and in the same way were found entered, in the accused's handwriting, the words "1st March." For over a hear that he should, therefore, be very brief in his remarks to them. With reference to the slight disparency between Mr. Graham and Mr. Gould as to the word Andamans, said to have been used by Mr. Graham, the learned counsel said it was of no great importance and must be supposed to arise from some confusion of ideas. It might be that the word was used by Mr. Graham on some occasion other than that referred to by Mr. Gould. As to the delay in instituting the prosecution, Mr. Kirkpatrick said it had been all accounted for by the anxiety of all to get at the bottom of the affair; and by the further fact that no prosecution was intended to be instituted until Mr. Patterson had completed his investigation, and it was Mr. Patterson who ordered the prosecution. Then it was alleged that there was impropriety in the way the conveyances of his property were taken from the accused. The learned counsel denied that there was any impropriety in the procedure; and that was shown by Mr. Graham's declaration that they were only taking over what belonged to the firm, and not to the accused. He further declared that no threat, no inducement was held out to the accused, and that he voluntarily offered to execute the conveyances. The learned counsel said that no explanation was forthcoming from the accused as to the balances he was bound to account for; and no honest explanation had been given up to this moment. Irrespective of the accused's confession, there was ample proof that the deficits could not be accounted for. Upon the calculations made by Mr. Graham, and upon the documentary evidence, there was clearly a deficit of Rs. 11,251, and the accused had failed to account for it in any way. The items which the accused did not account for were infinitely beyond the items for which, it was alleged, he had taken no credit, and the mercantile gentlemen on the jury would see that the explanation on this point, suggested on behalf of this prisoner, was useless, and could in no way account for the defalcations which the prosecution had proved up to the hilt. The question might arise, when was the misappropriation made? The learned counsel answered that it took place when the time came for the accused to account for and hand over the monies which he had misappropriated. If it was said that the Rs. 24,000 had been sent to the bank, the learned counsel said, relying upon the principle of law laid down in Starling's Criminal Law, p. 486, the real est was, had the accused accounted for the monies in his charge on a particular day? It did not matter if the Rs. 24,000 were sent to the bank. It might be that it was paid in to fill up a gap, or to be operated upon on a future occasion. The learned counsel's point was that the amount had not been accounted for; it had not been entered in the cash-book; until that had been done, the accused was answerable for the deficiency. If it was an honest payment, said the learned counsel, it ought to have appeared in the cash-book; and in the absence of such an entry, it was clearly a misappropriation. A wrongful omission was in law the same in effect as a wrongful commission. It could not possibly have been an honest mistake; and the learned counsel said, after references to the evidence, that the matter had not been explained in any way. It was a matter that was absolutely unexplained, and the learned counsel remarked that it supported the case for the prosecution that the prisoner had been guilty of a fraud upon his employers. Coming to the other item of Rs. 1,255, the learned counsel said the matter stood in the same position. The money had been paid into the accused's hands; and he had given no explanation as to what became of it. There was no entry of the receipt of the money, and the learned counsel said that the inference was that the money, which did not go to the assistant cashier at all, had been misappropriated by the accused. These remarks, said the learned counsel, applied to all the three items of charge. In conclusion, the learned counsel said the jury could come to no other verdict upon the evidence than that the accused was guilty.

Mr. Inverarity then submitted the points which he had wished to be reserved. The charge of theft, he said, should be withdrawn, because there was no evidence before the jury on that charge. The learned counsel next submitted that the evidence given by the prosecution could not justify a conviction on the second and third group of charges relating to the Rs. 24,000 and the Rs. 1,255, and that therefore those charges should be withdrawn from the jury. Further that the jury should be directed that, if they believed that the sum of Rs. 1,255 was taken in different sums and on different dates, and was not taken on the 21st August, the jury would be bound to acquit the accused of those charges. The same argument applied to the Rs. 24,000, substituting the 6th March for the 21st August; and the learned counsel asked that any evidence not bearing on the item of Rs. 1,255 should not be admitted. The charge of theft should be withdrawn, as there was no removal of property. The learned counsel felt certain that the amount of Rs. 11,251 was not taken on the 21st August, as the account of Mr. Harrington conclusively showed. It was made up of several items, which was enough to make the indictment bad.

The Judge remarked that the court was competent to deal with the matter, and also as to whether the charges had been properly framed.

Mr. Inverarity said that in that case, he would not proceed with his objections, and submitted that, on the evidence, it was clear that the Rs. 11,251 were not taken on the 21st August or in one sum, and that therefore the charge in respect of that amount could not be sustained. The learned counsel referred to several English cases in support of his arguments.

The Judge, having taken a note of Mr. Inverarity's points asked him to proceed to address the jury.

Mr. Inverarity, in addressing the jury, asked them to disabuse their minds of any evidence which bore upon any other matters except those the subject of the charges. Coming to cutch item of Rs. 11,251, the learned counsel said the charge was that, on the 21st August, the accused misappropriated the sum of Rs. 11,251, and not, as the evidence showed, in different small sums ranging over a period of some two years. The indictment, therefore, was bad and could not be sustained. The jury were there not to return a verdict of guilty or not guilty, but to return a verdict which they could justify to their consciences. Could they say honestly that the prosecution had proved that the accused misappropriated the sum of Rs. 11,251 on the 21st August 1893? Why, the evidence was that the accused did not take the Rs. 11,251 on the 21st August "or in one sum; and the learned counsel submitted that the jury were bound to throw out that charge. Then, as to the Rs. 24,000, said to be taken on the 6th March, the same observation applied. It consisted of a number of smaller payments extending over previous dates. The evidence of Carvalho showed that the whole sum was paid into the Chartered Bank, not to the account of the accused, but to the account of Messrs. Graham and Co. That did not constitute a misappropriation? The money belonged to the firm, and it was paid into the bank to the firm's account. The jury could see no criminal charge in respect of that item, and it must be thrown out.

With regard to the Rs. 1,255, it was suggested that it was taken for the purpose of meeting some previous defalcation. Now, the learned counsel, without intending to suggest anything criminal, said that it was possible that Carvalho, who received large sums that day, mixed it up with the other monies in his hands. The partners of the firm were in an excited state, and called upon the accused for explanations all of a sudden. The accused said he did not know how much he had taken and then Mr. Graham made him to accept Mr. Harrington's estimate of three lakhs. What the accused admitted was only a civil liability, and he agreed to pay it. He admitted a civil liability for some indefinite sum, and he attended Messrs. Graham and Co's offices for several days to ascertain what that liability was. The delay in bringing the charges one after another was unaccountable. In the first place, the charge in respect of Rs. 11,251 could not be sustained, because the money was not taken in one sum or on the same day. The other sum of Rs. 24,000 was not taken by the accused at all, but was paid into the bank; and as to the Rs. 1,255, it was possible that it was used by Carvalho in making up the larger sum which he paid into the bank. The learned counsel therefore trusted the jury would come to the conclusion that the prosecution had not proved any of the charges laid in the indictment.

Mr. Kirkpatrick wished to be allowed to speak to some of the cases cited by Mr. Inverarity.

At this stage, the court adjourned until 10 o'clock on Monday morning.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON FRIDAY, THE 13TH OF APRIL, 1894.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or tarred roof. The maximum (MAX.) and minimum (MIN.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	BAROMETER, 8 A.M.	WIND. DIRECTION.	WIND. RATE PER HOUR.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. MAXIMUM OF PAST 24 HOURS.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. MINIMUM OF PAST 24 HOURS.	HUMIDITY, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. PAST 24 HOURS.	RAINFALL. SINCE 1ST NOV. TO DATE.	VARIATIONS FROM NORMAL SINCE 1ST NOV.
Delhi	29·40	W S W	2	103·6	78·4	23	0·05	5·67	+2·7
Agra	29·30	S W	3	101·0	76·7	27		2·33	+1·36
Cawnpore	29·31	S E	3	101·1	77·1	31		1·77	
Allahabad	29·32	E	2	102·1	65·0	20		3·16	+1·87
Jhansi	29·26	S W	2	100·6	76·2	21		4·30	+2·77
Jacobabad	29·24	W	3	101·4	63·2	32		1·20	+0·28
Karachi	29·43	W S W	12	89·0	72·2	51		4·30	+2·32
Jeypore	29·32	S W	3	102·1	71·0	41		4·00	+2·61
Ajmere	29·35	N W	3	101·6	70·6	28		2·35	+1·61
Deesa	29·37	N W	8	101·9	75·5	37		2·22	+1·75
Ahmedabad	29·33	N W	4	101·8	78·1	41		1·93	
Bhuj	29·41	N W	4	102·0	72·0	41		1·91	+0·91
Rajkot	29·39	N N W	11	103·9	69·9	38		1·55	+1·07
Veraval	29·37	N	8	91·0	03·8	41		2·28	
Porebunder	29·31	E S E	8	100·8	75·1	37		2·84	+1·54
Indore	29·37	N	3	101·1	69·1	62		2·84	+1·32
Sangor	29·30	Calm	3	102·4	76·6	17		3·97	+1·21
Nowgong	29·39	S	1	102·5	65·8	11		2·85	+0·91
Hoshangabad	29·32	Calm	1	103·5	74·6	33		6·10	+4·13
Khandwa	29·36		1	103·0	80·0	31		5·11	+3·03
Raipur	29·31	W S W	4	105·0	76·5	23		0·95	-1·03
Nagpur	29·30	S S W	4	105·8	72·6	33		3·26	+0·32
Amraoti	29·31	W S W	5	105·7	80·2	17		1·57	-1·14
Akola	29·30	N W	5	105·2	70·2	33		2·93	-0·34
Surat	29·38	N E	4	107·1	77·6	54		0·77	+0·53
Malegaon	29·37	N W	9	103·8	75·1	72		1·86	+0·38
Bombay	29·35	S S E	8	91·4	78·1	60		1·91	+1·03
Aurangabad	29·36	S S E	8	101·6	71·4	30		2·54	+0·56
Sholapur	29·34	S W	11	105·2	71·0	62	0·07	0·92	-1·72
Ratnagiri	29·36	E S E	6	89·3	78·4	83		0·37	-0·49
Belgaum	29·32	E S E	1	97·2	71·2	72		7·32	+4·78
Goa	29·34	E S E	4	89·1	79·1	82		4·08	
Karwar	29·36	N	2	89·3	77·6	79		2·84	-0·33
Mangalore	29·39	N W	3	89·8	78·2	76	0·02	6·14	+2·76
Calicut	29·35	E	9	91·3	76·8	81	0·04	12·78	+4·06
Cochin	29·37	N N E	M	93·2	78·6	75		10·51	-3·97
Bangalore	29·38	N N E	4	95·7	69·4	59		4·03	-1·53
Madras	29·33	W N W	4	101·8	77·8	56		5·59	+2·27
Negapatam	29·33	W N W	4	101·6	77·6	56		12·12	+4·96
Bellary	29·30	W N W	6	103·0	71·9	64	0·02	1·28	-1·54
Cuddapah	29·37	W S W	1	102·3	83·0	55		9·12	+3·91
Madras	29·32	S E	1	98·2	77·0	66		23·34	+1·19
Coimbatore	29·30	N	2	94·9	72·3	74		14·71	+7·54
Trichinopoly	29·39	S E	1	102·6	80·3	61		14·55	+3·90
Negapatam	29·37	S E	15	99·5	78·8	73		45·33	+12·05
Colombo	29·38	S W	5	88·0	77·0	76		38·47	+3·21
Aden	29·03	E	11	93·8	73·8	70		1·53	-0·24

In column 4 [illegible] Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate [illegible] S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

The barometer has risen slowly in Sind and at Bhuj, Sholapur, Belgaum and some few stations in the south of the Peninsula, but has fallen moderately or slightly over the rest of the country. Pressure is again lowest in the Indus Valley, comparatively low in the Punjab and North-West Provinces, high off the West Coast and in the south, and nearly uniform over the rest of the country. Winds are south-easterly on the Coromandel Coast and also in Rajputana, Belgaum and Goa, south-westerly in Sind, Rajputana and the Punjab, north-westerly in Gujarat, and variable in other districts. The force has been rather strong at Nagapatam, Madras and Khandwa, fresh at Karachi, Bhuj, Rajkot, Bombay and Sholapur, and moderate to light in other places. This morning the wind velocity was 20 miles an hour at Rajkot, 18 at Nagapatam, 16 at Veraval, 15 at Porebunder and Akola, and 12 at Karachi. The maximum temperature has risen considerably in Gujarat and at Surat. Delhi and Ajmere, and the minimum 4° to 9° in excess of the normal in the Punjab and also at Ajmere, Deesa, Neemuch, Khandwa, Amraoti and Surat. The highest temperature in the shade was 107° at Surat and Cuddapah and the lowest 39° at Cawnpore. Humidity shows a considerable rise at Sholapur and Belgaum and the skies are overcast at Delhi and partially clouded in most other places. Rain in light showers has fallen at Delhi, Sholapur, Mangalore and Calicut. Humidity and cloudy proportion increasing at the southerly stations in the Bombay Presidency and in the south of the Peninsula, and light showers accompanied by thunder-storms are probable there. Gradients are still steep over Sind and fresh winds are likely there and also in Rajputana and Gujarat. In other districts the weather is cloudy but settled.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

DAILY IMPORT

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

WATCHMAKING.—TWO ASSISTANTS for our Watch Repairing Department REQUIRED. None but the most Practical and Experienced men will find permanent employment. Complicated Watches a Speciality. Good salary to really Deserving men. Apply to MARCKS and Co., Ld., 43, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

COFFEE MACHINES.—The Celebrated Russian Coffee Machines in Polished Brass, 4 Cups Rs. 6-8, 6 Cups Rs. 8-4, 8 Cups Rs. 9.—LAMP WARE HOUSE, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 60, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

FEATHER PILLOWS.—Made from Best English Feathers, chemically Purified. All Sizes kept in Stock by JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street, Also Down Quilts and Cushions.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

FAMILY PRINTING OUTFIT—For marking Linen, Cards, Books, &c., Consisting of Type-Holder, Tweezer, Ink and Pads in a neat Box. Rs. 5 only. —BLOOMFIELD and Co., 24, Medow Street, Bombay.

UNSORTED ORANGE PEKOE TEA, Imperial Family Mixture and Breakfast Mixture, par Excellence, at Re. 1-2, 14 as. and 11 as. per lb., respectively, from General Young Husband's Celebrated Tea Gardens.—MORTON MAJU and Co., 22, Church Gate Street.

PEARSE'S SPECIALITES—For the Hot Climates.—Best Fruit Syrups, of Rose, Raspberry, Lemon and Pineapple Flavour, Per Quart As. 10; per Pint, As. 6.—PEARSE and Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

TO BE SOLD.—At BENNETT'S Auction, TO-DAY, one handsome strong Grey Arab HORSE, 6 years old, about 14-3, broken to harness, very quiet.

AUCTION SALE of Mr. A. MAHLER'S Furniture, Piano, Dog-cart, Horse, etc., at "Marine Villa," Middle Colaba, THIS DAY, at 1 P.M.

OFFERING Framed and Unframed PICTURES at extremely REDUCED RATES, and also the Picture-frame Works at Comparatively Low Prices for Amateurs.—BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY.

FRESH SHIPMENT.—Real Egyptian Cigarettes, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, at Rs. 3-8, 3, 2-8, 2 and 1-8 per 100 respectively. These Cigarettes are specially Manufactured for us by Mr. G. Bakirtz, of Egypt, of Pure Turkish Tobacco. They will recommend themselves to Smokers desirous of a Mild, Aromatic and free drawing Egyptian Cigarette.—R. D. DANTRA and Co., Sole Agents, Head Establishment: 33, Church Gate Street, Fort. Branch Establishments: Abdool Rheman Street, near Crawford Market: and Gowalia Tank Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—ONE ENGLISH MAIL PHAETON, quite new. Can be seen at OLIVER'S COACH FACTORY, Girgaum Road. Price Rs. 1,400.

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WANTED, a SURVEYOR and LEVELLER. Apply to the ACTING ENGINEER, Bombay Port Trust.

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WANTED, CHILD'S PONY; must be Small and Quiet. Address, stating Price and Particulars, "C.," care of this Office.

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ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have stayed at this Hotel for nearly a fortnight, during that time I received every attention from the Proprietor and his servants. My wife who joined me for a few days at the Hotel also received the same kind attention. Indeed, we were treated more as guests than as casual visitors. We are very much obliged to the Proprietor for all his kindness and wish him every success.—REV. DAVID FINLAYSON, Saoni, Chanda District.

MATHERAN HUGHES HOTEL, Matheran, is a most comfortable and most pleasantly situated Hotel in the Hills. Detached Bungalows available for Families. Rooms quiet, airy and commodious. Terms moderate.

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CLARENDON HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Well-known, most Central, close to Public Offices. Visitors may rely on Mr. D'SOUZA'S well-served Table.

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RELIABLE DOMESTIC SERVANTS, Fresh Fish, Fruit, yes, Ham, Bacon, Cheese, the best to be had in Bombay. A treat for the gods. All good things provided for New Years Day. We supplied the well known and popular Caterer, Mr. H. Wetzler, during the Visit of H.E. H. the late Prince Albert Victor of Wales, H. I. H. the Crown Prince, H. R. Nicolaivitche, Esq., Archduke of Austria, and at the Annual Tours of the Viceroy. Local and Up-country Orders receive our best and prompt attention. Testimony to cover a portion of the cost.—J. LEWIS & Co., 2, Military Square, Fort, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

FORMS OF POWER of ATTORNEY neatly printed. Price 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 if all quarterly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay in the Mofussil postage extra.

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OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
(OPTICIANS TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN INDIA)
BY
SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO
H. E. the VICEROY & GOVERNOR-GENL. of INDIA; GENERAL LORD ROBERTS; H. E. LORD WENLOCK, Governor of Madras.

THE term Optician has long been so recklessly misapplied that the meaning of it has become obscure; probably nine persons out of ten would define it as a spectacle-seller. In Europe the duty of the Optician is limited more strictly than it is in India, to merely giving mechanical effect to the Oculist's definitions, but out here it is essential that he should possess at least sufficient technical knowledge to enable him to define and correct the ordinary forms of ametropia himself. To keep an assortment of spectacles, more or less tastefully arranged, for the customer to try on and select from, like a pair of boots, is obviously unscientific: most people prefer to be measured even for boots, and how much more delicate a matter is the Eye.

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SURGEON DENTIST,
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"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"
Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERTI, London, England, in bottles ONLY, Rs. 1-14. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.
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Artificial Teeth made on the latest American principles Gold and Amalgam fillings. Painless Extractions.
Consultations free.
For appointment, &c., call or address
WATSON'S HOTEL, Bombay.

FROM THE
CEYLON "INDEPENDENT,"
September 11th, 1893.
"Dr L. J. Bischoff, after studying Dental Surgery for Six years under the celebrated Dr. Uziah Kirk, of Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, graduated from the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery in 1881, carrying off the Gold Medal for Artificial Teeth in that Year.
"In recognition of the distinguished position achieved by him, he was elected Demonstrator of Prosthetic Dentistry for the College, a position which he retained until '84.
"There being a call in Europe for men skilled in the profession to introduce American developments of scientific dentistry, Dr. Bischoff travelled to London, Paris, Berlin, Genova and Maccow, lecturing on and giving Clinical demonstrations on the Art of Dental Surgery. Of late he has been carrying on the same work in England.
"Ceylon has, it would seem, been most fortunate in securing the services of so eminent and skilful a Dentist."

Dr. BISCHOFF will shortly Visit BELGAUM, DHARWAR, BELLARY and other Towns in South India.

SECOND PAMPHLET.
THE
BOMBAY RIOTS.
THE
GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION
AND THE
OFFICIAL REPORTS.
January 1894.
With the APPENDICES giving the LIST of the KILLED, the Military, Naval, and Volunteer Posts throughout the City.
Summary of the Trials at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.
Re-published from the *Bombay Gazette*.
PRICE: 4 Annas.
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,
Albert Building, Fort.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 13.

THERE has been a decided increase in activity in our Export markets since the date of our last report, and though the good demand for Cotton, which was felt in the earlier part of the week, has since subsided in presence of the discouraging tenor of advices by wire from the governing markets for this staple, large transactions have taken place in Seeds on several days; and the volume of business passing in Wheat, though still but moderate, has been greater than for some time past, and at some advance in prices. Exchange has been quiet, and rates have been without much movement, but upon the whole they show an advance of about 1-16d. on those quoted a week ago. Money has become scarcer again, and the Bank of Bombay has put up its rates by one per cent. Government Paper is 1-16 per cent. higher for Fours. Freights closed weak at last Friday's rates, cargo for prompt shipment becoming scarcer day by day, while lower rates are offered for forward loading. Imports have been dealt in to only a moderate extent on about the basis of last week's quotations.

MONEY.—Since the Statement of Affairs of the Presidency Bank reviewed in our last weekly report was issued, there have been signs of an increasing scarcity of money, especially in the Bazaar, which were confirmed by the Bank's Return made known on Monday, which showed a falling off in the Cash Balance of 56¼ lakhs, at 128¼ lakhs. It was noticeable, in the figures given in the Return, that in all the items going to indicate the position of the trade demand for Money, the movement had been towards an increase in that direction, nearly half the addition to Private Deposits disclosed by the previous Return having meantime been lost, while both in Loans and Bills Discounted there was a material increase, the total expansion of trade requirements having been represented by some 43¼ lakhs, compared with a contraction of 38¼ lakhs in the week preceding; the Cash Balance having been further reduced by withdrawals from Government Deposits at the Bank's Branches. Meantime, Money having continued to become scarcer the Directors of the Bank of Bombay, at their Board meeting yesterday afternoon, advanced their rates by one per cent., making the minimum stand at 8 per cent. per annum.

EXCHANGE opened quiet but steadier last Saturday at 1s. 1 17-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 1 11-16d. for three months' sight Credits; but, before long, a few Merchants' Bills began to come out, and rates from Calcutta also coming firmer, Money also not being too plentiful, rates here hardened somewhat, and the market closed firm. On Monday the market opened with a firm feeling at 1s. 1 19-32d. and 1s. 1 5/8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, resp actively, and at 1s. 1¾d. for three months' sight Credits, at which latter rate a few Bills were placed for April delivery; but Calcutta rates coming firmer, and the Bank of Bombay Cash Balance being reduced by 56¼ lakhs, combined with bullion dealers selling Gold, rates hardened a little, closing quiet but steady at an advance of 1-32d. The feeling was steady at opening on Tuesday at 1s. 1 5/8d. for Bank Telegraphic and 1s. 1 5/8 to 21/32d. for Demand; and at 1s. 1 25/32d. for three months' sight Credits; but again no export Bills coming out, and Calcutta quotations coming about 1/32d. lower than those current here, the rate for Credits became 1s. 1¾d. and for Bank Demand 1s. 1 5/8d.; but business both ways was very limited. Late in the day considerable amount of speculative Exchange by the bullion-dealers were reported to have been done, and the market closed easier in consequence. On Wednesday the market opened quiet at 1s. 1 19-32d., and 1s. 1 5/8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, respectively, and at 1s. 1 3/4d. for three months' sight Credits, a moderate amount of the latter having been placed for the mail; also private Telegraphic at 1s. 1 21-32d. The enquiry for Bank remittance was very limited, though Telegraphic was offering, for transfer in the monsoon months, at 1s. 1¾d. Yesterday again the market opened quiet at 1s. 1 19-32d. to 5/8d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 1 5/8d. for Demand; and at 1s. 1 25-32d. for three months' sight Credits for this mail, 1s. 1 3/4d., for next mail, 1s. 1 23-32d. for May delivery, and 1s. 1 11-16d. for June. A few Merchants' Bills were placed for near delivery at 1s. 1¾d., and later on the Bank of Bombay rates having been raised one per cent. the market steadied, and the Telegraphic rate became 1s. 1 5/8d.; but the amount of business passing was again very limited. To-day the market opened quiet at 1s. 1 5/8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 1 25-32d. for three months' sight Credits for next mail, 1s. 1 23/32d. from the 15th May, and 1s. 1 11/16d. for June delivery, at which there was a limited business passing both ways, and in the absence of much enquiry in either direction the market closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	.....	1s. 1 5-8d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	.....	1s. 1 5-8d. "
Do. 3 months' sight	.....	1s. 1 11-16d. "
Do. 4 do.	.....	1s. 1 23-32d. "
Do. 6 do.	.....	1s. 1 25-32d. "
Credits 3 do.	.....	1s. 1 25-32d. "
Do. 6 do.	.....	1s. 1 27-32d. "
Documents 3 months' sight	.....	1s. 1 13-16d. "
Do. 6 do.	.....	1s. 1 7-8d. "
Francs 3 do.	.....	144½ "
Do. 6 do.	.....	145½ "

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened on last mail-day at 103 11-16 for Fours for Money and Account; but the rate advanced thereafter to 103 7/8, at which it remained steady, with buyers in both positions. 100½ was still named for 3½ per Cents. On Monday 103 7/8 was first quoted for Fours for Money, and 103 15-16 for Account, but the rate advanced to 104 in both positions, at which it remained steady till near the close, when a portion of the advance was lost, rates leaving off at 103 15-16 for cash and the settlement. 100½ was quoted for 3½ per Cents. The market opened on Tuesday at 103 15-16 for Fours for cash, and 104 for the next settlement, and remained steady at these rates throughout the day in a firm market, closing on the same level, both for Money and Account; 100½ having been still named for 3½ per Cents. On the following day rates opened at 103 15-16 for Money, and 104 for Account, for 4 per Cents., and, excepting that the cash price became 103 7-8, the market remained steady at these rates throughout the day, closing on the same level 104¼ was the final quotation for 3½ per Cents. Yesterday the market opened at 103 7-8 for Fours for cash, and 103 15-16 for the settlement, and remained at these rates all day to the close, business having been virtually at a standstill both for Money and Account, 100½ was quoted for 3½ per Cents.

Five per cent. Municipal Loan is unchanged at Rs. 118. Port Trust Bonds ¼ per cent. higher, at 103¼.

SHARES have been more active during the past week than for some time back, and the movement which has taken place in Cotton Mill and Press shares, has been more in sellers' than in buyers' favour. Compared with our quotations of last Friday evening, we note an advance of Rs. 72 in Madras United Mill shares; of Rs. 35 each, in Central India, and Indian Manufacturing; of Rs. 30 in Swadeshi; of Rs. 20 in Khandeish; of Rs. 15 each, in Connaught, Hyderabad, and Imperial; of Rs. 12½ in Queen; of Rs. 10 in Southern Mahratta, Morarji Gokaldas, Luckmidas, Jamshed, Howard and Bullough, City of Bombay, and Manockji Petit; of Rs. 7½ in David; and of Rs. 5 each in Jaffer Ali, Imperial, and Western India. On the other hand Britannia have declined Rs. 60; Star of India, Rs. 40; National Rs. 35; Victoria, Rs. 25; Hindustan Rs. 15; Colaba Land and Mill, Framji Petit, and Oriental, Rs. 10 each; and of Rs. 5 each in Soonderdas, Presidency, and Khatao Mucunji. In Press Shares, Albert Karachi have advanced Rs. 35; Volkarts, Rs. 15; Sind and Punjab, Rs. 10; and Munmar, and Bellary, Rs. 5 each; while East Indian have declined Rs. 15; Sassoon Rs. 10; Bombay Cotton Rs. 3¼; and Mofussil, Rs. 2½. In Miscellaneous shares, Bombay-Burma Trading are Rs. 125 higher for the first issue and Rs. 25 for the others; Bombay Flour Mills have advanced Rs. 90; Treacher and Co. and Delhi Cloth, &c., are Rs. 25 higher; Port Canning are Rs. 5 higher; and Marcks and Co. Rs. 4. Phillips, and Co. have declined Rs. 7, and Delhi, Northern Flour, Rs. 2. Bank of Bombay shares have declined Rs. 7½ per share.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—Only a moderate business has been done in staple *Grey Goods*, generally at about last week's rates. Stocks have increased a little, on which account dealers show more disposition to sell *Bleached Mulls, Nainsooks*, and *Jaconets* of medium and low makes find ready buyers at current rates, Delhi and Cawnpore Markarees being the principal purchasers. In *Turkey Red, Dyed, Printed*, and *Locally made Goods* we have no change to report. The week's Clearances of *Imported Goods* have been about 3,500 packages; and of *Local Goods* some 1,500 bales. *Yarns.*—Only a small business has been reported in *Imported Twist*, in a quiet market, prices being all unchanged. Sales of *Local Spinnings* in China for the week are given as 7,500 bales. Exchange has fluctuated a good deal between Rs. 170 and Rs. 182, and is now Rs. 181. As an exception, a firm has been contracting for 2,000 bales of No. 16s. of superior make, at 5⅛ annas per lb. for future delivery; and moderate business has been done in 10s. and 12s. No. 20s. has attracted only small attention. Calcutta keeps very quiet; and demand from the interior is very poor. The week's Sales aggregate about 5,000 bales, and the market closed steady at the following official quotations:—

Twist...	...No. 6s Mule As.	4¼ to 4 5/8	per lb.
"	... ... 8s "	" 4 5/8 " 4¾	"
"	... ... 10s "	" 4 5/8 " 5 1/8	"
"	... ... 12s "	" 4¾ " 5 1/8	"
"	... ... 16s "	" 5¼ " 5 7/8	"
"	... ... 20s "	" 5¾ " 6¼	"
"	... ... 24s "	" 6¼ " 6¾	"
"	... ... 30s "	" 6¾ " 7¼	"
"	... ... 40s "	" 8 " 8¼	"

METALS.—The market for *Copper* has been steady at an advance of 4 to 6 annas per cwt., a moderate business having been reported. *Yellow Metal* has also been taken to a moderate extent, and prices have advanced 2 to 4 annas per cwt., in a steady market. *Iron* is steady and unchanged in value, and in moderate request.

COAL.—A full cargo of Powell's Duffryn, April shipment, has been sold this week at Rs. 17¾ per ton. The market is still doing for ready shipment, Davison's ready and March shipment having been sold this week at Rs. 15 7/8 per ton. We quote alongside:—

Welsh Hartley	Nil
West do.	Rs. 15-14 per ton.
Australian	Nil
Powell's Duffryn	" 18 "

EXPORTS

COTTON.—At the beginning of the present week a rather active demand set in for this staple both from exporters and local consumers, resulting in a large business in both directions, at some advance in prices. Thereafter, however, in presence of the tenor of advices by wire from Liverpool and New York enquiry subsided to a great extent, while, rates became slightly lower again. The purchasers for export during the present week have aggregated about 7,000 bales, consisting of Oomra descriptions, Dhollera-Bhownugger, Broach, Bengal, and Compta Ginned; while the Mills have taken some 8,500 bales, say of Oomra kinds, Bengal, Broach, Compta Ginned, and Bhownugger. This evening the market closed steady, with prices on the whole Re. 1 to Rs. 2 higher than they were a week ago.

Receipts of Cotton of new crop during the past week have been 56,500 bales, compared with 54,000 bales to hand in the week preceding, and 75,000 bales in the corresponding week last year, and the excess in arrivals of our Cotton this season now stands at 126,500 bales.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission, viz:—

Cotton—		Per candy.—C. & F. Rs.	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal Fine	(April)	177–3 1-32d.	
Do. F. G.	"	157–2 25-32d.	
Do. Good	"	149–2 21-32d.	
Belatee, Fine	"	186–3 9-32d.	
Do. Fully Good	"	170–3 1-32d.	
Khandeish, Fully Good,	"	180–3 3-16d.	
Do. Good	"	173–3 1-16d.	
Oomrah F. Good	"	190–3 13-32d.	
Do. Good	"	184–3¼d.	
Broach, Fine,	"	233–4 3-32d.	
Do. Good	"	227–3 31-32d.	
Dhollera, Fine, April-May	"	213–3 23-32d.	
Do. F. G.	"	203–3 9-16d.	
Do. Good	"	193–3 15-32d.	
S G Dharwar, Good, May		204–3 19-32d.	
Westerns	" "	195–3 7-16d.	

The Arrivals of new Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season 1893-94. F. P. Bales.	Season 1892-93. F. P. Bales.
Khandeish	216,000	201,500
Berar	225,500	173,500
Barsi and Nuggur	60,500	55,500
Bengals	205,500	172,500
Hingunghat	3,000	7,500
Persian and Sind	33,500	26,500
Dhollera	144,500	96,000
Broach	78,500	104,000
Compta and Dharwar	3,500	7,000
Total	970,500	844,000

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1894. Bales.	1893. Bales.	1892. Bales
For the Week	56,051	73,987	81,201
From 1st January to 12th April	852,048	703,735	743,791
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the Week	56,139	35,203	30,420
From 1st January to 12th April	425,185	313,775	301,521
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the Week	793	7,331	6,568
From 1st January to 12th April	37,903	59,435	74,215

WHEAT.—Although still only moderate, the volume of business passing in this staple has increased materially during the past week. The tone of the market has been steady when not firm, and, in several days, an advance of half to an anna per cwt. in prices took place, making quotations stand as follows:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	Rs.	4	1 0	per cwt.
Do. 85	"	4	0 0	"
No. 1 Ghub Delhi	"	3	15 0	"
Red Delhi	"	3	5 0	"
Hard Yellow	"	4	0 0	"
Red Ahmedabad	"	3	11 0	"
Hard Red	"	3	8 0	"

SEEDS have again been taken to a large extent on several days in a firm market, while on others only a moderate export business has been reported, and the feeling has been steady or quiet. Prices of *Linseed* have fluctuated, and for *Rapeseed* they have advanced, this evening's closing quotations being as follows:—

Linseed	Rs.	7-6-0 to Rs. 7-8-0 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	"	6-8-0 6-0-0 "
Do. do. Cawnpore	"	6-5-0 to " 6-7-0 "
Do. Red do.	"	5-12-0 to " 5-15-0 "
Gingelly, White	"	43-0-0 to " 45-0-0 per cdy.
Do. Mixed	"	40-0-0 to " 41-0-0 "

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1894. cwts.	1893. cwts.	1892. cwts.
Wheat for the week	80,153	201,295	378,354
Do. from 1st Jan. to 12th April	1,110,347	1,643,276	2,740,977
Linseed for the week	261,852	266,363	232,933
Do. from 1st Jan. to 12th April	2,657,641	1,707,636	1,806,975
Rapeseed for the week	162,244	227,358	116,344
Do. from 1st Jan. to 12th April	836,258	927,750	286,932
Gingellyseed for the week	16,816	24,968	31,793
Do. from 1st Jan. to 12th April	653,706	879,263	771,298

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and the Continent are as follows:—

	1894. cwts.	1893. cwts.	1892. cwts.
Wheat for the Week	31,500	73,956	275,884
Do. from 1st Jan. to 12th April	744,644	1,190,149	2,711,137
Linseed for the Week	298,065	101,157	207,271
Do. from 1st Jan. to 12th April	1,702,483	1,178,316	1,347,683
Rapeseed for the Week	115,916	91,183	50,253
Do. from 1st Jan. to 12th April	652,533	565,805	135,567
Gingellyseed for the Week	...	58,021	14,635
Do. from 1st Jan. to 12th April	565,738	959,395	734,924

GODHRA-RUTLAM RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 31st March, 1894, on 45 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	800	1,650	30	2,430
Or per mile of Railway	18	35	1	54
For previous 12 weeks of half-year.	6,980	16,006	174	23,760
Total for 13 weeks	7,780	18,206	204	26,190
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year (on 25 miles open)	465	859	15	1,340
Per mile of Ry. do.	19	34	1	54
Total to corresponding date do.	6,767	9,338	221	16,439

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 1,090
Ditto to date ..... " 9,751

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,490 Miles.)

The following is the statement of traffic for the week ending 7th April, 1894:—

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total... Corresponding week 1893	1,93,280	5,91,114	8,546	8,05,940
Year. Open 1,490 Miles	...	...	...	19,23,404
Decrease				Rs. 1,27,464

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

BRITISH PROTECTORATE OVER UGANDA DECIDED.

LONDON, APRIL 13.

In the House of Lords, last night, Lord Rosebery announced that Government had resolved to establish a British Protectorate with a regular administration over Uganda. Other details, his lordship said, including the question of a railway from the coast to Kikuyu, were under consideration.

SCOTCH HOME RULE.

In the House of Commons Sir W. V. Harcourt, replying to a question, said it was not intended to introduce a Scotch Home Rule Bill.

THE EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION.

Sir Lepel Griffin has been appointed chairman of the Council of the East India Association.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

Latest advices from Newfoundland state that the governor having refused to dissolve the Parliament, the leader of the Opposition is forming a Ministry, though in the minority.

THE CANADIAN TARIFF.

The Legislative Assembly at Ottawa have announced that imports of tea will be permitted *via* England on through bills of lading, but purchases will not be allowed from bond in England.

THE INCREASE IN OUR NAVY.

In the House of Commons, last night, the Naval Estimates were brought forward, and the votes for further shipbuilding were agreed to.

Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth, in presenting the Estimates, said that the naval programme of the Government was framed on the advice given by their Naval advisers, and that it was the intention of the Government to make the British fleet equal to any two of the fleets of foreign nations.

THE BISLEY MEETING.

The Common Council of the City of London have voted a sum of one hundred and fifty guineas for special prizes to be shot for by Indian and Colonial Volunteers at the next Bisley meeting.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, APRIL 13.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Valletta, with the outward English mails of the 6th instant, left here, at 5 a.m., to-day.

SHIRAZ NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 13.

More favourable reports have now been received, from Shiraz, and the bazaars have been partially opened and many of the houses are now being restored.

THE RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

There will be considerable amount of the Military Department Legislation this year in connection with the Madras and Bombay Armies Bill and other matters. It is believed that instead of for a short period, Captain Duff will be permitted, by the Military Department, to aid the Legislative Department throughout the season.

THE EXEMPTION OF COTTON GOODS FROM THE TARIFF.

Suggestions made by public bodies relating to the recent exclusion of cotton from the tariff have been duly considered, but it is understood that no action will for the present be taken.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

Home Department.—Messrs. J. Neill and F. Elliot have been permitted to retire from the Indian Civil Service.

It is probable that a British officer will be appointed to organise the new Company of Sappers and Miners in the Mahler Kotta State.

Captain H. S. Mayhew has been appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, vice Major Lewis.

Lieutenant T. Lawrenson has been appointed Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Franklyn.

Leave has been granted to Captain J. Gibbon for six months.

Mr. A. St. Clare Bowdin has been appointed Sub-Lieutenant in the Indian Marine Department.

Lieutenant S. Lethbridge has been appointed to the Ordnance Department to fill the existing vacancy.

Military Department.—Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Caldecott has been appointed Residency Surgeon, Central India.

Captain C. Dessner has been granted six months' leave.

Mr. A. Williams, Under-Secretary to the Foreign Department, has been appointed Political Agent, 3rd class. He will continue to officiate in the Foreign Department.

Mr. C. Bayley, Political Agent, Bikanir, has been appointed to officiate as General Superintendent, Thuggi and Dacoity Department, during the absence of Dr. Lethbridge.

Lieutenant-Colonel Loch officiates, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Bayley.

Captain C. Herbert has been appointed Additional Political Agent, Kohat.

The Governor-General has been pleased to apply the provision of the Land Acquisition Act, with few modifications, to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

Mr. H. Sharp has been permitted to resign the Indian Civil Service.

Lieutenant Cooper, 24th Field Battery, has been promoted Captain into the No. 2 Company, Eastern Division.

Exchanges have been sanctioned between Lieutenants Valletin, H Battery, and Boulnois, T Battery, Royal Horse Artillery; and Lieutenants Dawson, 59th, and Gordon, 19th Field Battery.

Major Murcheson has been transferred from No. 9, Company, Southern Division, to No. 22 Company Eastern Division, Heavy Battery.

Lieutenant Dawson has been transferred from No. 1 Company, Southern Division, to No. 59th Field Battery.

2nd-Lieutenants Koebel, Tyler, Keyes, and Rolland have been posted on first appointment to No. 23 Company, Eastern Division, No. 5 Company, Southern Division, No. 15 Company, Eastern Division, and No. 11 Company, Southern Division, respectively.

Rs. 25,000 will be expended during the current year in improving the sanitary arrangements of certain cantonments in the Bengal Presidency.

Grants for other Presidencies will probably be sanctioned.

Major C. Bingham, Conservator of Forests, has been granted three months and fifteen days' privilege leave.

Mr. H. Strickland, Executive Engineer, has been permitted to resign the service.

Messrs. G. Faulker, W. Good, and A. Barrow, have been appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineers.

The following promotions have been notified in the Medical Department:—To Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel, Rowne, R. Mair, J. Armstrong, H. Fullerton, and C. Warden. To be Surgeon-Majors, C. Charles, G. Dunkan, and W. Sykes.

PRINTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, APRIL 12.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Mombasa left this morning.

PORT SAID, APRIL 12.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Werneth Hall left here this morning.

COLOMBO, APRIL 12.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Massilia, with the outward mails, left here this afternoon.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Assam, from Bombay, at 4 p.m., to-day.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Sumatra left Aden for Bombay on the 11th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 12.

The Bullion Market closed steady. Surats 27-16.

Consols	3 7-16
Exchange has been quiet but steady.	
Bar silver	100
Do. gold	99¼
Spanish Fifty	16⅜
Rupee paper	58 7-16
Bar gold	28⅛

The Weekly Returns for the week ending March 31 show the following results:—Total bullion, £200,000; public deposits, £29,100,000, increase, £23,000,000, decrease, private deposits, £29,100,000, increase, securities £23,000,000, decrease, coin and bullion in gold, £23,00,000, increase, the proportion of reserve to liabilities is 61 per cent. of the

THE MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 13.

A committee to consider the question of the establishment of the Military Works Department will probably consist of five members, including Mr. D. B. Lyall, as President. The Finance Department will send one representative as to matters concerning expenditure are involved.

ESCAPE OF DACOITS.

The *Pioneer* hears that two members, Megh Singh and Rudra Singh, of the celebrated dacoit gang that followed Bijai into Budaon last cold weather have managed to escape from custody. It will appear that these men with seven others of the same kidney were being marched about from camp to camp in the heart of the disturbed country, following the joint Magistrate's movements just as if they had been mere henroost robbers when they effected their escape.

THE HIMALAYA BANK.

In the suit brought by the official liquidator against the officials of the Himalaya Bank, now defunct, arguments of the counsel were concluded yesterday. The Judge will give his decision on the 28th instant.

THE MILITARY ESTIMATES.

The question of provision of the funds in the Military Estimates for the transport of the first line of engineer equipment of service companies of the corps of Sappers and Miners is unavailably postponed until the present hard times have improved. A sum of seven lakhs, on account of the Gilgit Agency, has been appropriated for 1894-95. In the Military Estimates sum of Rs. 90,000 for hutting troops at Bunji has been provided, also a further sum of Rs. 10,000 for fortifying Chilas.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, APRIL 13.

With the sanction of the Government the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Adjutant-General's Department.—Major O'Sullivan, Royal Edgineers, Commandant, Bombay Sappers and Miners, to officiate as Assistant Adjutant-General, Bombay Army Head-quarters, temporarily, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 26th ultimo, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Stopford, Royal Artillery, appointed officiating Assistant Adjutant-General, Royal Artillery in India.

Intimation has been received from Army Head-quarters in India that Lieutenant Bezeley, Royal Engineers, on arrival in India, has been posted to the Bombay Command, Military Works Department, pending his transfer to the Indian Submarine Mining Company, and that Lieutenant Stafford, Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, transferred from Rawal Pindi to the Bombay Command, is posted to the Aden division.

Lieutenant Pocock, 19th Bombay Infantry, is reported qualified for employment in the Army Transport Department.

The undermentioned officers have been granted leave of absence:—7th Hussars, Major Paget, to England, for six months, on private affairs; Captain Mercer, Military Secretary to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, to England, from 17th April to 15th July, accumulated privilege leave; 1st Worcestershire Regiment, Captain Swanson, to England, for 3 months, on private affairs.

THE PRABHAS-PATTAN RIOTS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, APRIL 13.

Shankar Vinayak, vaccinator, and other fourteen Hindus of Yeola were placed on trial before Mr. Unwin, Sessions Judge, for setting fire to Nurally and Shumsudin's shop and other offences. The evidence of the prosecution was false. The learned Sessions Judge, agreeing with the assessors, acquitted the accused. There was a large gathering in the court-house, who received the judgment with cheers, and expressed their gratitude for this piece of justice. The case was evidently a trumped-up one. Mr. Anderson, barrister of Bombay, and Mr. Jog and others represented the defence.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Siam, Captain H. Weighell, will sail to-day for London, Brindisi, Ismailia, and Aden, with the English mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Mr W Medcalf
Mr W H Scriven
Mr Rutnjouet
Mrs Davidson and infant and three children
Mr and Mrs Belham
Mr A Grant
Mr H G Vaughan
Major McLeod
Miss McLeod
Mr and Mrs Robertson
Mr Warren
Miss Martin
Mr E W Browne
Mr A McVicar Smith
Mr Speight
Mr G B Stephenson
Mr T McKie
Mr W H Sharp
Mr R Walcott
Mr R T Barker
Mrs Layhon
Mr C Rose
Mr F G Santos
Mr C Santos
Miss Shuttleworth

FOR BRINDISI.

Revd C E Whiteley
Mr T McHutchin

FOR ADEN.

Mr D P Dinshaw
Mrs Dinshaw
Mr Rahimbhoy Lilance

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s.s. Shannon, Captain E. Crewe, 17th April, 1894.

For London—Capt and Mrs Pimmer, three children and infant; Capt F H Hancock; Capt and Mrs Mercer; Mr and Mrs Stewart Forbes; Mr A Weir; Surg G E Mc-Mokee; Col and Mrs Clarc; Mr Lukc; Mrs. Muir; Col L W Christopher; Lieut E W Craven; Revd and Mrs Guilford and child; Mrs Armstrong and three children; Mrs Still-well and three children; Mr and Mrs Cotes; Miss Hoole; Miss Isabella Case; Miss Byrne; Mrs Wallace; Mrs Furpin; Capt and Mrs Gordon; Lieut Jonaston; Mr Simmons; Mr Read Milne; Col and Mrs Stewart; Miss Hogg; Mr and Mrs Rogers and two infants; Mr Freyman; Mrs Schilizzi; Lieut R L McAlpine Lenny; Mr and Mrs A F Turner and children; Capt GIP Wyndham; Mrs Wyndham and child; Major W de B Halton; Mr and Mrs H Meredith and two infants; Col A J F Reid; Mr T Moseley, Mrs Lambert and Nurse; Mrs C de Cowrey Hamilton; Mr T Stevenson, Mr S Bean.

For Marseilles—Mrs F G H Ostreham; Mr G H Dalrymple Hay; Mr. Macleod; Col and Mrs. Hunter; Sir Louis Hay Mr J B Retherford; Mr McConnel; Mrs Ramsay and two children; Lieut-Col J C Turner, RE; Mrs Carstairs; Major Leach; Mr Mackenzie; Mr H Calloway; Mr Chichi; Mr Mrs Bond; Mr Giles; Surg Lieut Col Murray; Mr and Mrs F Bennett and child; Mrs A M Fitzgerald; Mrs Macbendall; Mr and Mrs S S Thorburn; Mr G H Spencer; Mr J H Thomson; Mr F Soetbeer; Mr W Merk; Mr A Armstrong; Mr H O Ruinu; Mr D Cowie; Mr Horna; Mr Merriman; Mrs Mulock; Capt Hon O V and Mrs Lumley; Mr G R Trivin; Mr R H Marsham; Miss Moule; Rev C W Jackson; Lieut Col Beckett; Mrs Peart; Col Anderson Col Hasford; Mr E P Anderson, CS; Mr Penton; Mrs Smith; Mr and Mrs Ferrard; Mr H J Towell; Mr and Mrs A W Briscoe; Miss Briscoe; Lord Edmund Talbot; Col Deane; Mother Mary Borgea; Mr T Wyndham; Capt J H de L Lacy; Mrs Kerr Mr W H Aitkins; Rev F Shirreff; Mr J A Scott; Dr J Kely; Sir S M Plowden; Lady Plowden; Capt A Hamilton; Mr C V Fairweather Lacy; Col; Little; Mr and Mrs J Middleton; Capt C F Blame; Mr Cecil, Scott; Capt A P Williamson; Mr Mick; Mr A F Symonds; Mr and Mrs A Giles; Mr Benson; Mrs Wyld; Mrs T M Usborne; Mrs O Wood and infant Mr and Mrs Meiden, Mrs Kingscote; M A Beith, Mr W. Cole; Mr M S Ali, Mr. A. C Keel, Mr T G Scott and Major T A Lambert.

Per s s Oriental, Capt L H C Moule, 21st April, 1894.

For London—Mrs Hastings; Mr and Mrs Grant; Col Leich; Mr and Mrs Macpherson; Mrs Davies; Mr W H Taylor; Mr and Mrs Brithaupt and child; Mr H R Aaman; Surg-Major and Miss Wallis; Mrs Tough; Mr and two Misses Clark Cennedy; Mrs Seebrook; Mrs Dunk and infant; Miss L Sainsbury; Mr E J Koxcerton; Miss Parker; Mr and Mrs Young, two children, and infant; Mr and Mrs Pears; Mr and Mrs Bothmann; Miss Craigie; Mr Mahomedally; Miss Raikes; Mr and Mrs T Hope; Mr. and Mrs. Miss Firth; Mr and Mrs Chevis; Mr and Mrs Jimm; Miss Rooke; Capt Wharry; Lieut Patch; Mrs Winn; Miss Mackie; Mr J Beglie; Mr F G Hamilton; Miss Heaven; Mr Grant; Miss Walker; Mr Theodore Fries; Mr W M Stewart; Miss Stuart; Mrs Brown and infant; Mr H D Marshall; Mrs Hamblin and child; Col Pelah; Dr C H Martin; Miss Kiernander; Mr R Kiernander; Mr R J Young; Mr H G Bonner; Mrs F W Thompson; Mr C R Elliott; Mrs Vernede; Miss Bowden; Capt St John; Lieut Peck; Mr Cuchler; Mr Abercrombie; Miss Frankyn Lieut Col E Lloyd; Mr E Partridge; Mrs Higgins and child; Mr Richardson; Mr Burrows; Mr O'Swell; Miss C Watkins; Count Weiel; Baron Stumm; Mr D Burn; Mr Pilkington and infant; Miss Pilkington; Mr and Mrs Lowis; Mr Seddons; Hon Mr Justice Farran; Miss Reading; Mr H Watson; Mr J Findlay Cunningham; Mr Hammard; and Capt Trasher.

For Brindisi—Mr and Mrs F Venning; Mrs W A and Miss Salmon; Count Harnancour; Mrs E P Mansel; Mr and Mrs Newcomin; Mr and Mrs Newsham; Mr and Mrs Dunlop; Col Manderson; Mr Justice Jardine; Mr Bradshaw; Capt Lyall; Major Harris; Mr Brook; Capt and Mrs Howe; Mr T Pearse; Mr Kuchler; Mr J Stevenson; Mr H W Pearse; Mr G Sallnger; Miss Brownrigg; Surg Capt and Mrs Roberts; Dr. Smith; Mr R Mackintosh; Prince Walkonsky; Mr and Mrs R G Oxenham; Mrs Bright; Mr Treman; Mr Forbes; Mr W L Symons; Mr E Rose; Major J W Rotzler, Major W R Kenyon and Slaney.

For Aden—Mr J F Mathewson.

Per s.s. Assam, Captain T F Creery, 28th April, 1894.

For London—Miss Anderson; Mr and Mrs Ferguson; Mr J H Lascelles; Mr and Mrs W B Harrington; Mr and Mrs Caldwell and child; Miss Macphail; Mr and Mrs Jellie; and Mr W H Sariven.

For Marseilles—Major L J Torrie; Mr and Mrs Wright; Lieut E C Bayley; and Mr Dunlop.

For Brindisi—Mr W J Goodrich; Mr Vause; Miss St John; and Mr A M T Jackson.

For Ismailia—Mr Mcnan.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, APRIL 12.

10 p.m. ... ... 81·0

FRIDAY, APRIL 13.

6 a.m. ... ... 79·3
10 a.m. ... ... 85·4
2 p.m. ... ... 86·8
4 p.m. ... ... 86·2

A COMMITTEE has been appointed to raise funds for perpetuating the memory of the late Brigadier-General Budgen, D.S.O., R.A., by the erection of a memorial tablet in the Bombay Cathedral. Before any definite action is taken a meeting of subscribers will be convened. The Committee consists of Mr. Justice Bayley, Colonel Empson, R.A., the Ven'ble Archdeacon Goldwyer Lewis, Rev. G. H. Lewis, Rev. Leigh Lee, Colonel Pearse, R.A., and Colonel Ryley, North Lancashire Regiment. Colonel Hilliard, Assistant Adjutant-General, and Major Mein, Marine Battalion, are the honorary secretaries of the fund, and will be glad to receive subscriptions.

THE Amir, according to news from Kabul, had asked his religious advisers whether he should undertake a pilgrimage to Mecca, but they unanimously negatived the idea, on the ground that so long as he administers justice to his subjects, it will be counted equally to his spiritual credit with going on pilgrimage.

BABIES AND THEIR BELONGINGS.

FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, MARCH 22.

"Our little babe," each said, "shall be
Like unto thee, like unto thee!
Her mother's—nay, his father's eyes;
Dear curls like thine;" but each replies,
"'As thine, all thine, and nought of me."
What sweet solemnity to see
The little life upon thy knee
And whisper as so soft it lies—
"Our little babe!"

For whether it be he or she,
A David or a Dorothy,
"As mother fair," or "father wise"
Both when it's "good," and when it cries,
One thing is certain—it will be
Our little babe."—

("The Wonder Child," by Richard Le Gallienne.)

Baby culture is as subject to the influence of fashion as any other social occupation. For a long time the existence of the upper-class infant was practically ignored. Smart ladies, no doubt, had offspring, as Debrett's and other statistics prove. But they kept the fact tolerably quiet. It is only since the present generation of young English princesses have taken pride and pleasure in their babies that Society recognizes the claims of its youngest born to official recognition.

***

Now the newly-arrived babe is not only proclaimed with a flourish of trumpets in the Society Papers, but it has its special paste-board sent around with its mamma's to notify its existence politely to its circle of future acquaintances. The form of the announcement is usually a Lilliputian card inscribed with the date and baby's name attached by a bow-knot of baby ribbon to the left-hand top corner of the large card "Mrs. So and So's thanks for kind inquiries"—or in some cases, perhaps the coming of an infant of minor importance—No. 5 or so in the family register— a large card does duty for both mamma and baby's compliments, the date and name of the young aspirant for fashionable notice being merely added on a dog's-eared corner.

***

If the new fashion serve no other purpose, it should be useful to god-parents as a memorandum of their obligations on each recurring anniversary. The honour of being a sponsor, like many other dignities, is not purchased cheaply. A tribute of silver-gilt spoons, a necklet of pearls, a cheque—to which each year an addition must be made corresponding to the god-child's increase in wisdom and stature, is usually the penalty to be paid for being popular. And woe betide the miserable man who forgets it—he has to pay up eventually with usurious interest.

***

In an article on "Baptismal Customs" in the *Westminster Review*, Mr. England Howlett, F.S.A., gives some interesting facts on bygone babies' rights. Apostle spoons, he tells us, were the usual gift on the occasion of a christening. If the god-parents were poor they gave one spoon with the name-saint's figure on top—if tolerably well off, four silver gilt spoons with a quartette of popular saints probably Mathew, Mark, Luke, and John, to watch over the cradle—while wealthy sponsors gave the whole set of twelve apostles, more or less costly in workmanship according to the donor's position—a nicer fashion than the mug or knife, fork and spoon which is commonly given nowadays.

***

Mr. Howlett tells how it used to be the custom to immerse infants altogether in the font at baptism, the god-parents being responsible for the babes being dipped "discreetly and warily." But our latter-day infants are happily not subjected to such an ordeal, nor the god-parents placed in the difficult position of seeing it properly carried out. How they managed the complicated business of disrobing the infant Mr. Howlett does not say. It would not increase the facility of finding god-fathers in these days, if such an operation had to be contemplated.

***

"Those who meet at the font, will not meet at the altar," is an old saying which still holds good in people's minds, and in some churches which forbid the marriage of god-parents on the plea of "spiritual affinity." Another old superstition of which Mr. Howlett speaks is the strange one that if the sponsor looks into the font, the child will resemble him—a warning to parents to choose a good-looking man and woman for the office. And a still quainter fancy is that where a number of infants are baptised at a time, it is important that the boys should have the precedence, as otherwise they will, through some occult influence, be beardless.

***

It is not stated whether we owe our bearded or aggressively independent women to their having been presented before their brothers at the font. But a curious instance of the non-recognition of women's rights in the matter of baptism is told by Baring Gould, in his "Old Country Life." When a newly-arrived rector was looking over the birth register in a Cornish village he found no entry of girl babies' names. "Are there only boys born in this place?" he asked the clerk. "Please your reverence 'taint that—but as they won't take girls into the dockyard at Davenport, 'taint no good baptising them." The moral of which was that in that village baptism was only valued as a means for getting the necessary certificate for Government employment.

***

It should be a consolation to god-parents to know that according to Mr. Howlett it is very lucky for a child to cry during baptism. So instead of feeling utterly miserable by being unable to coddle and "hushoo" a baby, inexperienced sponsors should take heart of grace knowing that the more uncomfortable they make that infant at the outset, the more likely it is to reach a high standard of success in after life. In fact in the interests of their *protege* it might be wise in the case of a very stolid baby to give it a surreptitious pinch, or bribe the clergyman to administer a double dose of salt so as to ensure its giving a good howl and triumphing over fate.

***

As no one likes to be connected with anything foredoomed to failure, a list of the days of the week that bring good or ill luck may be useful to sponsors. According to the prophecy of the wise women of bygone years:—

"Monday's bairn is fair of face,
Tuesday's bairn is full of grace,
Wednesday's bairn, a child of woe
Thursday's bairn has far to go
Friday's bairn is loving and giving
Saturday's bairn works hard for a living
But a bairn that is born on the Sabbath day
Is lively and bonnie and wise and gay."

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The fashion of overdressing infants is not the prevailing sin of our day as it was some time ago. Carlyle tells how the little infant elder brother of Frederick the Great was actually crushed to death by overdressing on the day of his baptism—the tender little head being bruised black and blue by the pressure of the Royal diadem, which etiquette required him to wear on that occasion. In pictures of the children of Charles I. of England, it is pitiful too to see how splendour was considered in preference to the comfort and freedom that is essential to health at all times, but especially in childhood.

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But commonsense and good taste direct the fashions in baby clothes to-day, and the highest ideal at the present moment is the whitest, softest of wool materials, and the finest of silk and lace. Baby's christening robes are made with a yoke only, the skirt being of washing silk with lace insertion and white satin ribbons, or cambric and lace with white moire ribbon. Pelisses are trimmed with rows of narrow baby ribbon and hoods are soft and simple—a shape modified from the little Dutch bonnet with a high crown, but flat close fitting border. Baby boy's hats are a combination of the Scotch cap and sailor cap—one for a two-year-old youth having a couple of white quills and a bunch of pale primroses—the flower which no longer can be the emblem of special political party.

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To conclude here is "Baby's epitaph" by Swinburne to console sad mothers:—

April made me: Winter laid me here away asleep.
Bright as Maytime was my daytime; night is soft and deep;
Though the morrow bring forth sorrow, well are ye that weep.
Ye that hold me dear behold me not a twelvemonth long:
All the while ye saw me smile, ye know not whence the song
Came that made me smile, and laid me here, and wrought you wrong,
Angels, calling from your brawling world one undefiled,
Homeward bade me and forbade me here to rest beguiled;
Here I sleep not: pass, and weep not here upon your child.

It is satisfactory to learn on the authority of Mr. Darrah that the cost of the resettlement in Assam is not likely to exceed Rs. 4,000. This modest estimate is due to the fact that, in carrying out the work of classifying villages, it has only been necessary to grant a small temporary increase to the establishments of the district and sub-divisional officers, and to the office establishment of the Director at headquarters. The present re-assessment, it is stated, makes no claim to scientific accuracy, and the reason why it need not be scientifically accurate are set forth in some detail.

HINDUS give us various accounts of the meaning of the eclipse. According to some the sun was stained by the sins of the people, and the bathing at Thanesar and elsewhere was to wash it clean. According to others the sun was in the grasp of some black demon from whom it was enabled to escape by the alms bestowed upon Brahmins. But the most characteristic theory prevailing among the peasantry, whose lives are cursed by indebtedness, is that the sun and moon, like poor mortals, are indebted, and that periodically their creditors wait on them, and become clamorous for payment, and their shadow collectively darkens the rays of the sun or moon, which accounts for eclipses.

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, MARCH 23.

ONE of the rarest of creatures is the humorist of action. Not the humorist of speech, or the humorist of literature. They, too, are rare, but not so rare; they are known, recognised, and classified. They have their models. There is no danger with either of being mistaken for the comic man, who, to do him justice, is never able to understand how very small a person he is compared with the practitioner of the higher branch. The humorist of action has, so far as I know, no models, nor has he been written about, or classified, or labelled at all. He is even mistaken, by the thoughtless, for the practical joker. The fear of this blunder causes the humorist of action to refrain, over and over again, even when he has a chance of a really fine stroke. Moreover, his audience must be limited. He cannot work on a platform; he cannot do anything on a stage; before a mixed crowd his efforts would fall flat. He is like a lawyer of chamber practice; he works among a half-dozen who understand him; or for an audience of one; or for himself alone. It would be difficult to put him in a novel because very few would understand the man. Let me illustrate my meaning with a story of a humorist in action. You remember, perhaps, a certain pathetic little story told in these columns last year about a little boy in a ship on the Red Sea crawling through the porthole to see what had become of a cotton reel. I once told this story to a man on boardship. When he had dropped a tear for the child, his eyes began to twinkle, and he left me, with a large Purpose written in his face. What was that Purpose? Mind, I did not know that he was a Humorist of Action, but I did know that he had that large Purpose.

My friend had a berth in a double-berthed cabin. This happens to many voyagers. Also, which sometimes happens, his stable companion was a Beast. He was a Beast who grumbled; he grumbled because he had to share the cabin with someone else, although he had only paid for half the cabin; he grumbled because his companion did not go away and leave him alone; he grumbled because the other man got up early or because he got up late; in short, he was a Beast. In the good old days he would have been dropped overboard, and so an end. Now, my friend said little concerning these domestic troubles; on shipboard as on land, such private troubles and trials are best concealed. But when he heard my story he went away—as I said—with a Purpose in his face. Presently he returned, the Purpose changed for Expectation. "I have dropped a cotton reel," he said, "attached by a thread, out of my cabin port. My stable companion will presently crawl through in order to see what is at the end of the thread. I shall watch his great flat feet going after his great legs, and his great legs going after his fat carcase." He was bloodthirsty. Nothing would soften him. His stable companion must be in this way lured to destruction. The Red Sea Tragedy must be repeated. In the evening I saw him again. The look of Expectation had vanished. "It's no use," he said. "The Purser has put me into a cabin by myself. I have therefore cut adrift the cotton reel. Better change cabins than be accessory to the transference of that disagreeable soul to any other world." So the Beast still lives, which seems a pity.

I have often wondered whether old Mrs. MacInity was also a subtle humorist of action. She was eighty-eight years of age and rich. She lived in Scotland, a young lady-fifth cousin twice removed—being her sole companion; and her grand-nephew, Andrew MacGingerly, came to stay for a single night with her. He was—well—somewhat less strict in things theological than his great-aunt, and in matters of the Finer Morals perhaps he occupied a lower level. He came to remind her of his existence, and he rightly thought that a single night at her house would be as much as he could stand. During the evening, besides the usual religious exercises, his aunt sustained unaided the burden of a conversation on the all-important point of a Young Man's Rules in the Conduct of Life. At ten o'clock the good lady retired. At half-past ten, the cousin and the grand-nephew agreed to follow in the same direction. The candlesticks were standing on a sideboard outside the door, and, as they lit their respective wicks, their eyes met. The lassie was marvellously well favoured; the laddie was quick to perceive such things; 'twas his temperament; he was made that way. Regardless of the Rules of conduct, he stooped—he bent his head—his lips touched that bonny brow. Then he looked up. Horror! the grand-aunt with a Cap on her head—a White Cap—an Enormous Cap—a Cap of Authority—a Cap of Virtue unattainable—a Cap to dream of, to long for, was leaning over the banisters, and was watching them! She vanished, however, without a word. In the morning, after the usual exercises, the silent breakfast despatched, the great-aunt spoke. "My grand-nephew," she said, "I wish to give to each of my nephews and nieces, or their children, if I can, what may best minister to their needs—bodily or spiritual. There is no doubt in my own mind as to what you need. I present you, my grand-nephew, with the thing which *you most need*. Good-bye." He never saw her more. The missionaries are now enjoying Mrs. MacInity's ample fortune, and MacGingerly still shows his auntie present. It was, of course, a book. Was Mrs. MacInity a practical humorist? "I never heard," said MacGingerly, "what became of the other culprit, but I believe that she married one of the missionaries, and so succeeded to some share of my aunt's fortune."

Count Tolstoi lets anyone who pleases publish his novels; he will not take any money for them. Very good indeed. And why not? He gives them to any publisher who pleases to produce them. Why not? If I were in a position to refuse the rents, or the profits, or the profits of my own property, I should, however, choose the people who should enjoy them. Supposing Count Tolstoi to give away £2,000 a year by this high-minded conduct, this large income goes to enrich private persons who have done nothing whatever to earn the money. Now, a good deal might be done with £2,000 a year. It would erect alms houses for four or five persons. In ten years forty or fifty old people could be maintained "for ever." Or a scholarship could be founded each year which might enable a poor lad to climb the tree and become Lord Chancellor or Archbishop of Canterbury. There are many other ways in which £2,000 a year could be spent, all useful to the world. To throw it out into the open field, and to call on the world to scramble for it, does not seem to me a wise or a useful purpose for that money.

A correspondent informs me, *à propos* of a certain bigamy once permitted by the Pope, and recorded in these columns, that the case is not without a parallel, and that Philip of Hesse Cassel, Landgrave, in the year 1467, also received the Papal permission to contract a second marriage without divorce of the first wife. I can find no account of this business anywhere. Perhaps some of my readers will be able to refer me to the authority for the story.

In the year 1846 there was published a monthly illustrated paper, called the *Go-ahead*. It consisted of a single sheet—four pages—with about twenty illustrations and no advertisements. There is not much in the way of news, but there is a time-table for all trains between London and the principal towns, and it occupies about a column. The paper is made up of special articles—one on the folly of war contrasting with another on the next page about the wisdom of going over with the Sikhs. And it also contains the curious account of Mlle. Cottin, the Electric girl. This unfortunate young person was in herself a highly-charged battery. Everything that she touched was violently shaken and driven away from her. If a sheet of paper was placed on the table, and her hand moved towards it, the paper was carried away as by a gust of wind; if she tried to sit down the chair fell back; if she touched a table it was overturned; all the furniture in the house was broken; everybody who touched her felt a strong electric shock. The parish priest pronounced her possessed of a devil, but he proved unable to exercise the spirit. The village doctor said it was something to do with animal magnetism, and took her to Paris, where M. Arago witnessed the phenomena and reported on them to the Academy. Then—but there is no more. Let us hope that Miss Cottin "grew out" of her battery. Fancy the suitors crowding round an Electric Heiress—young, beautiful, and *richissime!* Imagine the gallant lovers advancing each in turn and each jumping out of his shoes at the touch of her taper fingers—tapers lighted—tipped with a spark! See the Field of Love strewn with the prostrate forms of the electrified lovers lying round the Electrically Shocking Heiress! In this place I must not go on. I must write this story myself because it has an ending—a surprise—that even you, dear reader, with all your intelligence, can never guess.

Professor John Robert Seeley has been made a K. C. M. G.—Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George. He has received this distinction, the papers say, on account of the services he has rendered to the country in widening our ideas as to the Empire and its history. Very good; these are most eminent services; no one has done more in this direction; but I would rather read as the cause of the distinction the fact that Professor Seeley is one of our most distinguished Men of Letters and Teachers. It would have been a gracious action had the advisers of the Sovereign paid this tardy tribute to the neglected Cause of Literature. However, Sir John Seeley will confer a great deal more honour on the Order than any Order can confer upon him. It was my privilege in my young days to know this leader and teacher of men; it has been a happiness to most of my readers to be led and taught by him. Let us, therefore, rejoice and confer upon him another and even a nobler title—Knight Grand Cross of the Order of Letters; the Order which belongs to ourselves and is not conferred by any advisers, and is never granted to any backstairs interest and has nothing in the world to do with money bags—Sir John Robert Seeley, G.C.L.!

MR. SLATER AND THE OPIUM COMMISSIONER.

THE following correspondence is sent to us for publication:—

Copy of letter from Henry J. Wilson, Esq., M.P., s. s. Rome, to D. McLauchlan Slater, F. I. A., Manager and Actuary, Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited, Bombay.

ROYAL OPIUM COMMISSION.

S. s. Rome, 10 March, 1894.

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, Esq.

Dear Sir,—You may possibly be aware that I was suffering from fever and influenza while the Commission was taking evidence in Bombay. I was only present at all on three days, and only for a short part of each of the three sittings. I heard your evidence imperfectly, (being deaf with quinine) on the first day of your appearance, but not the second time.

These circumstances must be my apology for troubling you with this note, the object of which is to ask you to be so good as to inform me, on the following points:—

I. The number of policies (out and operative) in your last completed year.

II. The classification of these into European, Eurasian and Native.

III. The number of lives insured (there are often several policies on one life.)

IV. The lives similarly classified.

V. The number of known opium users among the insured.

VI. The death-rate total and classified.

VII. Any other information, which you as an expert know to be needful to enable sound conclusions to be drawn.

I have never studied these insurance questions myself, but I have friends who are experts, to whom I desire to submit your facts for their opinion—and my only fear is that I have not asked for all the needful information, but this your knowledge will enable you to rectify, if as I trust, you are kindly willing to help me. Thanking you in advance, I remain, &c.

(Sd.) HENRY J. WILSON.

Address House of Commons or Cragthorpe Hill Sheffield.

Oriental Life Office, Bombay, 28th March, 1894.

To H. J. Wilson, Esq., M. P.

Dear Sir,—By the last English mail I duly received your letter of the 10th instant. I observed from the local papers that you were indisposed while in Bombay, but was not aware you had been suffering from fever and influenza. I trust the sea voyage has completely restored you to good health.

I would gladly have furnished detailed information on the various points set forth in your letter had I not been leaving for Mahableshwar to-morrow; also very busy preparing the necessary returns for our 1893 report to enable us to hold our annual meeting as early as possible in May, when I shall have pleasure in sending you a copy. Owing to our giving more details than any English company, the report requires a great deal of labour to complete.

The information you wish for all practical purposes was given by me before the Royal Commission on Opium while sitting in Bombay. This you will ascertain as a member of the Commission. In addition I now send you a copy of the *Times of India* of the 17th and 19th February containing their account of what took place. It is not so full as the report of the Commission, as the reporters for the press were not in such a favourable position for hearing what was said.

I am glad I established the "Oriental" in 1874 as it has enabled me to give valuable statistical evidence on this important subject, while no other Life Assurance Company has similar experience regarding the use of opium amongst their constituents. From an actuarial point of view I consider such evidence is sufficient of itself to enable the members of the Commission to decide the whole opium question from actual facts and figures. Owing to their not having been a single death from the use or abuse of opium in the experience of the "Oriental," it matters little as to the exact number of European, Eurasian, and Native assurers, or the number of lives assured as compared with the policies issued by the company. Were I to go into the matter with the fulness with which you have put your questions, I believe I would bring out a larger number of native lives and corresponding policies, than I have already given. The fact that we have not a single death from the use of opium is the strongest argument

55 for seven wickets against the 121 of their opponents. The match was altogether very successful in carrying out one of the main objects of the Association the promoting of harmony, and good fellowship. After the determination of the cricket season some changes were necessary in the personnel of Executive Committee owing to the departure from Bombay of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Fulton and Mr. Marshal-Reid. The loss of the former was especially felt as he had been from the first one of the warmest supporters of the Association which he helped to establish. His place was very ably filled by Mr. A. F Scanfort on his return from England, he having been before his departure one of the first to take up the idea of starting the Association. Mr.H. M. Stewart was appointed to act in place of Mr. Reid. Mr. J. N. Tata having kindly offered to present a Challenge Shield for the Athletic Competition the Committee accepted it with thanks and framed the necessary rules for governing the competition. Mr. H. M. Stewart and Mr. D. J. Tata were appointed to act as a sub-committee for carrying out all the arrangements in connection with the Athletic Meeting which was held on the Maidan on Thursday 15th and Friday 16th of February 1894. The sports were successfull beyond expectation, the Shield being won by St. Mary's College. The following are the details:— Sixteen Schools in all entered the competion for the Athletic Challenge Shield. Of these fourteen were the same that had entered for the Cricket Championship Competion. The two new comers were the Robert Money School and the Byramjee Jijibhai Parsee Charitable Institution. The Anjuman-i-Islam School, the Parsee Orphanage, the Anglo-Portuguese School, and the Antonio da-Silva School did not take part in either competition. The meeting was the first of its kind ever held, the support it received from all concerned marked it out as a very successful one. The competition for each event as well as for the Challenge Cup was very keen throughout, and it was not until the last event was won that the ultimate winners could be proclaimed—in fact the Cathedral School lost the championship almost on the post in the very last event. There were in all 365 entries 209 boys competing. Of the 209 boys entered 63 were from the European Schools. Of the remaining 146 as many as 127 were Parsees, and 15 Hindus. There were only three Mahomedans entered and one Israelite. In the first nine events which were open to boys of all ages the native boys fairly held their own; for out of the 28 wins (including a tie for 3rd place in the Pole Jump) 17 were by natives, of which 13 went to Parsees and 4 to Hindus. This proportion of wins was probably due to the average age of the native boys being higher than that of the European competitors. But in the closed events with age limit the latter showed that age they were far superior to their native opponents. For out of the 27 wins in the Junior Events 8 only went to the native boys all of whom were Parsees. The following is a list of the total marks gained by each school:—

1.	St. Mary's College	62½
2.	Central High School	51½
3.	New High School	46½
4.	Fort High School	31½
5.	Elphinstone High School	27
6.	St. Peter's Boys School	24½
7.	John Connon High School	17½
8.	Sir J. J. P. B. Institute	10½
9.	Byramjee Jijibhai P. C. Institute	9
10.	St. Xavier's High School	5
11.	Proprietary High School	3½
	Total	229

The large number of people who assembled to witness these sports and the interest they evinced in these competitions throughout the meeting were a sure sign of the popularity of the scheme with the public. On the other hand the fact that 365 entries were received for the 18 events from 209 boys belonging to 16 different High Schools, shows the enthusiasm with which the movement was taken up by the school-boys themselves. His Excellency Lord Harris kindly consented to be present on the second day of the sports. His presence and the words of advice and encouragement which fell from his lips as he presented the Shield to the winners added much to the popularity of the meeting. The Committee take this opportunity of thanking to the several gentlemen who acted as Stewards throughout the meeting and helped to carry out the programme so successfully. In thus reviewing the career of the Association for the past year and placing before its members a report of its doings we deem it fair to draw the conclusion that by instituting athletic competitions between the different High Schools of Bombay the Association has succeeded in its main object, that of arousing in the breasts both of school-masters and boys a greater care for physical training and of promoting esprit-de-crops amongst the boys themselves. The schools belonging to the Association and their respective colours are as under:—

Name of School.	Colours.
Anglo-Portuguese	Black, red, and yellow.
Anjuman-i-Islam	Green with badge, embroidered crescent.
Antonio Da Silva	
Bombay and Chandanwady High School	Black and white.
Byramji Jijibhai Parsee Charitable Institution	Brown and white.
Bombay Scottish Orphanage	Red lion rampant on a yellow shield.
Cathedral High School	White, trimmed with blue b dge, a bishop's mitre.
Elphinstone High School	Pink and white.
Fort High School	Navy blue and white stripes
Free General Assembly's In-	
[illegible]	[illegible] and white.
[illegible]	White with badge, thistle.
[illegible]	Crimson with badge, white [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible] and blue.
[illegible]	Dark blue and red stripes.
[illegible]	White with badge, anteorn [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Black and white.
[illegible]	Black and red.
[illegible]	Dark blue with yellow stripes
[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible] and that they had been asked to come [illegible] the report of the Association and to [illegible] the members of the general committee. The report, which was in their hands explained what had been done by the Association since its formation last July. Notwithstanding it was impossible to commence any of the cricket matches before the 1st August, Mr. Dorab Tata and Mr. Raikes with their accustomed energy were able to arrange for the competition by the 9th October of a series of thirteen matches ending in the final victory of the Fort High School. In arranging these matches two difficulties had to be overcome; viz., getting pitches and umpires. The latter of those difficulties would doubtless be present more or less, but the former would, it was hoped, be obviated ere long by the acquisition of a ground for the Association. Last year when that body was being constituted, allusion could only be made to the possibility of their getting a ground now that the Association seemed fairly established, he trusted that active steps might be taken in the matter, and that when they met next year, the committee might be able to report that the ground had been secured. (Hear, hear.) It was an extremely important matter, for he understood that the difficulty of securing pitches was really very serious, and nothing could be more disappointing to all concerned than to have put off a match because no ground was available. The athletic sports which took place on the 14th and 15th February, appeared to have been very successful and to have excited a keen competition between the various schools resulting in the success of St. Mary's College which received at the hands of his Excellency Lord Harris the Tata challenge shield, having won it by 12 marks over the Cathedral High School. The competition, it would be noticed, was chiefly between Parsees and Europeans. Considering the large number of Hindus in the schools, the smallness of the number, who entered for the events—fifteen in all—was to be noticed, but that defect would doubtless be corrected in future years as the idea of athletic sports became more familiar to their minds. He thought it was very satisfactory to see that the movement had been supported by such a large number of schools. Out of the twenty schools which had joined the Association, sixteen sent entries. When the Association was started some uncertainty was felt as to its financial position, but on that point apparently no difficulty was experienced. When the ground was obtained, doubtless special funds would have to be raised to put it in order and to build a pavilion, but for the ordinary current expenses the subscriptions seemed to be sufficient. At the end of the year the honorary treasurer had in hand a balance of Rs. 356-5-3, and thanks to the great liberality of Mr. J. N. Tata—(applause)—the Association was the owner of a handsome challenge shield for athletic sports. It was to be hoped that the number of members would increase every year and that all gentlemen in Bombay interested in the matter would join in supporting it. (Applause.) He then called upon Mr. Acworth to move the adoption of the report.

The Municipal Commissioner expressed his pleasure at being called upon to move the adoption of the report, although he had done nothing more for the Association than to contribute a small number of rupees and a large number of good wishes. They ought all to be grateful to the honorary secretaries for having taken the trouble to write so full and interesting a report. It occurred to him that the difficulty in regard to the finding of umpires for the cricket matches was likely to disappear in a few years, because as the Association became better known, greater interest would be taken in it by old cricketers. He could not say that he altogether shared the desire of the chairman as to the acquisition of a particular plot of ground for the matches to take place, because there was a certain similar association called the Municipal Cricket Club, which also had its eye on that particular ground, and it was possible that his sympathies in the dual capacity of Municipal Commissioner on the one hand and of a member of this Association on the other might be found to clash. He saw no reason, however, why the claims of both bodies need not be met by the allocation to both of them jointly of this ground. It was wanted for practice rather than matches, as he considered that with four flourishing gymkhanas in Bombay there need be no difficulty in borrowing a ground for the matches. As a member of the Association he begged to express his thanks to the members of the Parsee Gymkhana for granting the use of their ground for the final match, he did so with a lively sense of favours to come in the same direction. Now it was a remarkable fact that the first season should have been so successful, and that the ruling of the Association had been accepted in every case without demur, showing the harmony and healthy spirit of emulation that existed. Looking at the list of names of boys taking part in the final match, it seemed to him as if the high position which the Parsee of Bombay had obtained in the cricketing world was likely to be repeated in that Association. He wished the Parsee lads who have shown so well, all success in the future. With regard to the Challenge cup races he might say that it was the most successful athletic meeting by a long way that he had ever seen in Bombay—(cheers).—not because the boys made records but because there was such intense emulation amongst the schools, and such intense interest taken by all branches of the public in the competition. He trusted their future meetings would be not only as successful but more successful. Having expressed a hope that in future Hindu and Mahomedan lads would be more largely represented at these meetings. Mr. Acworth said that it seemed to him and to others with him on the ground on the occasion of the Challenge cup races some of the competitions were a little too long and too severe for the boys, considering the climate. He might be wrong in the idea, but still he hoped it would receive attention from those responsible for the arrangements in the future, now that he had thrown out the hint. He was glad to see in the athletic sports an absence of that nervousness which was spoken of as observable in one at least of the cricket matches. The boys must when taking part in the competitions forget about themselves, and think about the honour of their school and then they would probably be less nervous. Having expressed his gratification that the chairman of that evening after leaving Bombay for a while had returned and was giving the Association the benefit of his aid. Mr. Acworth spoke in high terms of the valuable services of Mr. Dorab Tata as joint honorary secretary. Very few knew except those who were on the executive committee, how much time and attention he had devoted to the affairs of the Association, and to how great an extent its success was due to his efforts. Not only they, but the whole public of Bombay who had an interest in the well-being of the young should be heartily grateful to Mr. Tata. For the Association could scarcely have its dark side, it could only be attended with unmixed good in making the boys healthier and better citizens. He trusted that Mr. Jamsetjee N. Tata's example in giving a beautiful challenge cup for competition would be followed by other gentlemen, and that a crop of challenge cups would spring up around the Association. As for himself he did not expect to remain much longer in India, but when he went he would leave behind him some memento of that sort for the Association. (Cheers.) He trusted that in all the competitions the boys would ever bear in mind that it was not winning prizes for themselves but for their schools, that they were competing—to raise those schools in the estimation of the community at large.

The Hon. Mr. N. N. Wadia, in seconding the adoption of the report, said they would all agree with him that the promoters of the Association were to be congratulated on the excellent report presented. When they went in for an innings in fact and were accustomed to the bowling and had made up their mind to secure a big score they suddenly found that a sneaked ball had terminated their hopes, or having got the ball to themselves, were about to give it the last kick at the goal to find that some one has rushed up and sent them nearer to mother earth. They had all known such disappointments, and had gone through the lessons in patience and good temper. He would draw attention to one or two points in the report which impressed him forcibly. Out of 209 competitors only 15 were Hindus and 3 Mahomedans. Again out of 55 wins only 4 went to Hindus and none to Mahomedans. There was also the fact that not a single Hindu or Mahomedan was a member of the Association nor was there any purely Hindu school a member, though he was informed most of the prominent ones were invited to join. This disparity at once forcibly brought to their mind some of the remarks in the recent Convocation address of the learned Vice-Chancellor Dr. Bhandarkar. The establishment of the Hindu and Mahomedan gymkhanas on the Kennedy Sea Face testified to the fact that those communities were alive to the necessity for and the advantages to be derived from proper physical exercise, and that their Hindu friends were recognising that sedentary habits and want of proper physical exercise were to be looked to as some of the principal causes of the heavy losses that had been sustained during the last twelve months. Their English friends had from the first recognised that it is as important to train the body as it is to cultivate the mind. In their youth they had their hawky and football, and as they advanced in years these make room for rowing, hunting, &c. The most educated or the busiest of their members had regularly devoted a due portion of their time to physical exercise, notably they might point to Mr. Gladstone who until lately was known as a lover of logs. This association would not help those who were already advanced in years and whose habits could not allow of their taking up any severe bodily exercise, but their aims were to encourage the younger generation of all classes and creeds, and it was hoped that boys of various schools would join in friendly rivalry, thus furthering the work of cementing the bonds of brotherhood, at the same time that they profit by the exercise. It was but natural to expect that those who go hand in hand in respect of sports in early life will in after-life be so mated by a feeling of friendliness. He hoped when they next met many more than the twenty schools and thirty-six members would be on the rolls, thus helping to fulfil a want the development of which could not but create a distinct era in the progress of the several communities.

The Venerable Archdeacon Goldwyer Lewis then proposed the following new committee:—

General Committee,—President.—The Hon. Mr. H.M. Birdwood, C.S.I., C.S.; Vice-Presidents.—The Hon. Mr. Justice E. M. H. Fulton, C.S., and Mr. H. A. Acworth, C.S.; Committee.—Mr. J. H. Baria (Mr. J. J. P. B. Inst.), Mr. A. F. Peasfort, and Rev. H. Boas (Mr. S.J. (St. Xavier's High School). Mr. K. N. Chanrabhai (Fort High School), Mr. N. H. Cooper (J. N. Petit, Parsee Orphanage), Mr. N. Cassenat (St. Peter's Boys' School), Mr. S. J. D'Abreo (Antonio De Silva School), Mr. J. D. De Souza (Anglo-Portuguese School), Mr. J. F. Gardner (Free Genl. Assembly's Inst.), The Ven. Archdeacon A. Goldwyer Lewis, Rev. R. M. Gray (Scottish High School), Mr. W. L. Harvey, C.S., Mr. M. H. Jebangir (Proprietary High School), Rev. J. Macdonough, S.J., (St. Mary's Institute), Mr. B. V. Merukar (Robert Money School), Mr. B. K. Murzban (New High School), Mr. J. M. Patel, Mr. R D Prior (Elphinstone High School), Mr. R. B. Raikes, Mr. S Rebsch, Mr. F. J. Robertson (Bombay Scottish Orphanage), Mr. T. A. Savage (Cathedral High School), Mr. F. W Shaw. Captain S. C. Smith, R.A, Mr. E. B. Steel, Mr. H. M. Stuart, Mr. Amirvodeen Tyabjee (Anjuman-e-Islam School), The Hon. Mr. N N Wadia, CIE., Mr. P. N. Wadia (B J P C Institute) and Mr H. R Wilkinson (John Connon School), Hon. Treasurers.—Mr. F. B. Chichester (Bombay and Chandanwadi School), Hon. Secretaries—Professor O. V. Muller and Mr. D. J. Tata.

In supporting the proposition the speaker, while agreeing with Mr. Acworth that the length and distances of the races should be curtailed, said that the boys should be trained and their dietary regulated. The out-going committee, specially the honorary secretaries and those who formed the executive committee deserved their very best thanks. There was scarcely a cricket match played by the boys of the Cathedral High School, in which he took a particular interest, where Mr Raikes' burly figure was not to be seen watching them with a kindly eye, and giving good hints and advice both to the batsmen as well as the bowler. He trusted that the new Committee would be more successful in their endeavours to promote the best interests of the Association than during the last year. He was sorry to observe that the list of subscribers occupied only one page of the report, and suggested that the objects of the Association should be impressed forcibly upon the minds of those who took an interest in it, but who were only negligent to send in their names.

The Hon. Mr. R. G. Oxenham, in seconding the proposition, referred to the present of a tennis court made by Sir James Fergusson, their late Governor, and a similar present of a cricket ground by Lord Harris to the students of the Deccan College, which were much appreciated by them. The students of the local colleges were singularly wanting in athletic sports, though they went in for gymnastics. He suggested that the boundary portion of the shawl was specially let out for the purpose of the Fair. One of his tenants, whose name is Kalidas, held the license for an opium shop. He did not know whether a chandulkhana was opened at Mahim during the Fair. He did not know if the portion of the shawl he let to Kalidas was used as a chandulkhana during the Fair.

Khodabux Boobux, in continuation by Mr. Brown, said that he was a mendicant. During the last Mahim Fair he went to smoke chandul at Curreem's shop, which was in rear of the "Butler's House."

Cross-examined by Lord Colin Campbell, witness said that he was in Curreem's service for two days at the chandulkhana during the Fair. He was paid six annas per day, and his work was to light the chandul pipes. He was once arrested by an opium inspector for selling illicit opium to Gausa and Amoomia. They asked him for chandul, and as they happened to be his friends, he complied with their request.

Mr. Brown:—This is our case. I have no further evidence to offer; but I crave special indulgence at the hands of the Court to allow me to address the Court on the evidence adduced by us to-day, although it is not customary to do so after one has already addressed the Court.

Mr. Cooper, having granted the permission, Mr. Brown said that he was compelled to make further remarks on account of the extreme importance of the evidence which was given that day. It would enable his Worship to dispose of the case in a manner which none of them could have hoped should have been so satisfactory. It was now absolutely and conclusively proved that what they had written in the paragraph complained of was quite correct and referred only to the criticism that the complainant was not exactly the same person as Kalidas. The only complaint against him could be that of confusing Kalidas with the prosecutor. It was established beyond doubt that chandulkhanas were opened at Mahim during the Fair, and that Jadavjee Khalidas' name appeared on the board on which Kalidas, who was the only recognised person for the purposes of the opium farm, and whose men went frequently to the shop to check the opium-books, and this fact should not be lost sight of by his Worship.

Lord Colin Campbell, in replying to the remarks of Mr. Brown, said that he had no intention of making an elaborate speech nor was there any necessity of his doing so. The libel complained of could not be justified in any way. The accused had not contented himself with publishing the statements which were quite unfounded, but he had gone further and supplemented the statements with comments of a most injurious and offensive nature. The accused had without due care and enquiry accepted the statements as true, and he must take the consequences of his neglect. The accused could not, therefore, claim to bring his case under the exceptions of the defamation section in the Penal Code. Lord Colin Campbell, after reading the section bearing on the case, proceeded to comment on the evidence adduced by the accused, which, he said, was so unimportant that he did not even think it worth while to cross-examine the witnesses at all. In his opinion, the article was written with animus, and the accused's conduct seemed to resemble the conduct of a street-fighter. Such a street-fighter should not escape "scot-free." The accused should be visited with exemplary punishment for his defiant conduct as he persisted in writing defamatory paragraphs in the face of the warning given him by Mr. Campbell, Mr. Rustom, and Inspector Holdway. He had disregarded the warning, and now he should pay for his folly.

The Magistrate intimated that he would deliver judgment in the case, on Thursday next.

The Earl of Elgin has consented to become Patron, and Sir Charles Elliott Vice-Patron of the first Indian Medical Congress which meets in Calcutta in December next. Surgeon-Colonel Harvey, Inspector of Civil Hospitals, Bengal, is to be the President of the Congress.

Here goes another cherished belief! Another illusion banished to the *swighri*! observes a contemporary. Another article of faith ruthlessly destroyed! Who has not hitherto believed that the common or bazaar money-tester was about as infallible as a representative of the people, and as reliable as the Proprietor and Sole Consignee of "Truth" himself? And now the Government of India in the course of its inquiries into the subject of hall-marking of silver plate in this country has elicited from the Assay Master of the Calcutta Mint facts which prove in their uncompromising, stubborn way, that the tester is an unmitigated fraud, test he never so wisely, and that where his test gives an accurate result, it is from one of those accidents so common in this imperfect world. Here is, in brief what Mr. Scully says. He submitted 14 samples of silver alloys, and one of base metal containing no silver but plated superficially with that metal, to the following testers: A, a native subordinate in his own office who had been a jeweller; B, C and D, native bullion dealers; F, G, H and I, four different testers furnished by a European silversmith; J, European expert, and K, a professional touchstone-tester, who gave a second opinion called L, which he said would prove to be more accurate than his first. Now for the results. There were in all 136 returns given in by the testers, I only reporting in 4 cases. Of these 136, only 5 were correct—less than 4 per cent., one of these, given by K, was afterwards disavowed by her. But that only 4 or about 3 per cent. were correct! The greatest variation in the test of a particular alloy was 53 per cent., one tester giving 46 per cent. too low, and another 7 per cent. too high. One of the alloys tested was standard silver, and might, therefore, as Dr. Scully says, be supposed to be thoroughly familiar to the testers; yet not one of the eleven recognised the alloy; six only varied one or two per cent. either way; one was 31 per cent out, and even the European silversmith, J, was 11 per cent. on the wrong side. Startling as these eccentricities are, they pale before the results of the test of the basemetal alloy. The amount of silver in this was *nil* the lowest quantity of silver per cent. returned by any of the testers as found in it was 31; one man returned 78 per cent., three others 7 (these were Messrs. F, G, H, and I respectively), and K and L were each 43! J didn't test this all by at all; fortunately, perhaps, for himself. On the whole Dr. Scully seems to establish his case that the touchstone test, as practised in this country, is not satisfactory. It may be one of the things they manage better in France, because it is adopted there for small wares, but we may well shy at it in India.

STUDENTS' LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY'S GIRLS' SCHOOL.

The annual distribution of prizes to the pupils of the above schools came off yesterday afternoon in the hall of the Framjee Cowa-jee Institute, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jardine presiding. There was a large attendance of Honorables and gentlemen. The Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine arrived punctually at 5-15 and was received by the Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, Mr. Daji Abaji Khare and Mr. Vishnu Bhaskar Lele. The proceedings commenced by the girls singing a selection of songs to the accompaniment of the piano. The songs were sung in a most creditable manner, with excellent time, and were thoroughly appreciated by the assembly.

Mr. Daji Abaji Kharo then read the report, which began by thanking the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jardine for his kindly consenting to preside at the distribution of prizes to the children of the schools, similar duty having been performed by him in April 1890. It was satisfactory to learn that the public continued their confidence in the schools, and notwithstanding the competition of other institutions of a like description, the Society's Schools increased in popularity amongst the natives every day. The girls of the Hindu Maratha community of Bombay took much advantage of the schools. The girls on the roll were 404 in the year 1890, 307 in 1891, 406 in 1892, and 388 in 1893. The sum of fees collected in the first year was Rs. 939, in the second year Rs. 953, and in the third year Rs. 876. This showed that as the number of pupils had decreased so was the amount of of fees, but the Government grant, which was Rs. 1538 in 1891 had increased to Rs. 1556. The Government grant was given by results of examination, they might compare it with a costly ship floating down the Ganges with gold and silken sails, laden with spices and other precious articles of merchandise and going down the stream of time. There was an unfounded fear expressed in some quarters that the education given was in some instance was too far and too fast; but in judging that point it should be remembered that the gentlemen connected with the society were not firebrands, but were men of high intellectual attainments and respectable position. The girls were naturally fond of ornaments, and if he knew Sanscrit, which unfortunately he did not, he could have quoted numerous proverbial or poetical sentences to show that the different branches of education they studied were the best of ornaments they could have got. (Loud applause.)

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Javerilal Yajnik, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine, who was presented with a superb bouquet by a little girl.

Three cheers for the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine terminated the proceedings.

THE *BOMBAY GUARDIAN* DEFAMATION CASE.

The hearing of the case of defamation, brought by Damji Luxmichand, against the Rev. A. W. Prautch was resumed, yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, by Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate. Lord Colin Campbell, instructed by Messrs. Thakordass Dharamsey and Cams, appeared for the complainant. Mr. Brown, solicitor, defended the accused.

Mr. W. J. Gladwin, examined by Mr. Brown, said that he was a missionary. The accused and Syed Gause came to his office in December last, and Syed Gause voluntarily committed to paper certain statements. (Exhibit No. 4.) The accused did not force Syed Gause to write anything, but helped him with certain expressions to make his statements more clear. Accused did not prompt him while he wrote out the statement. Nizamkhan was present at the time.

Bhagwandas Mooridhardas, examined by Mr. Brown, said that he owned a house at Mahim. He lived on the rent of the house. At the time of the Mahim Fair he had let the house to a Naikeen (dancing-girl). He had taken the contract of a chawl from Purshotam Shivchiram, but no portion of the chawl was specially let out for the purpose of the Fair. One of his tenants, whose name is Kalidas, held the license for an opium shop. He did not know whether a chandulkhana was opened at Mahim during the Fair. He did not know if the portion of the chawl he let to Kalidas was used as a chandulkhana during the Fair.

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The Magistrate intimated that he would deliver judgment in the case, on Thursday next.

The special duty on which Mr. R. D. Lyall visits Simla is to preside over a Committee which will shortly be assembled to examine and report upon the establishments and charges of the Military Works Department, and the causes which prevent Royal Engineer officers from volunteering for service in the Public Works Department.

DOWN ON THE SUWANEE RIVER.

Sir Edwin Arnold, in the *Daily Telegraph* writes:—In that part of the long journey when we were passing through Georgia, and at the moment when the tedium was worst, the train approached a long bolster in the hills where one of those pleasant surprises occurred which go to prove how song may consecrate a locality. A river, not very broad or deep, but with a certain special grace and character of its own, lay in front of our track. We had a good view of it as we came near the wooden trestle bridge by which the line was carried across—structures which, until you become acclimatised to American travel, always make you wonder wether they will carry the train this time safely over. The river ran down from the Georgian hills in a lively current, broken sometimes into rapids and little cataracts where the red and black rocks lay across its channel, and then widening out into picturesque reaches bordered by thickets of dark green foliage and clumps of cypress and willow. In the clearings, here and there between the woods which bordered it, stood isolated negro cottages, around which you could see little black children at play, and the invariable pig, which is the house guest of the nigger as well as of the Irishman. A punt was gliding along on the quiet part of the stream with negro on board dragging a fishing-line, and the black buzzards circled over the maize field. It was not a striking scene, but beautiful in its way, gilded as it was by the rays of a magnificent sunset. Yet I should have forgotten it in a few minutes, as I had forgotten the hundreds that had preceded it on the train had not one thing not been that I happened to ask the conductor what was the name of this particular water.

Quite carelessly he answered:—"That's the Suwanee river, mister!" The Suwanee river! In a moment the stream had for me a new and extraordinary interest. I had not even known there was such a river in geographical reality, however, as Stephen Foster's ballads. I was in Georgia; and yet here it was—real, authentic, alive—laping down through the Southern forests, past the maize fields and the cotton flats, to pour itself into the Gulf of Mexico. In an instant everything around appeared to be full of the song that all the world sings:—"Way Down upon de Suwanee River." The olive oaks seemed to wave it in the evening air; the stream seemed to sing it as it bustled over the rocks; the birds in the thickets had it in the soft musical notes we caught, and the crickets and katydids beginning their sunset chirrup joined in the half-heard chorus. The journey was no longer monotonous. To be "way down upon de Suwanee river" was to have come to a sacred place, dedicated to that deep emotion of our common humanity—the love of home. Is there anybody who has not felt the charm of the simple nigger melody?

> When I was dayin' wid my brudder
> Happy was I,
> O, take me to my kind old mudder,
> Dar let me lib and die.
> All the world am sad and dreary
> Everywhere I roam;
> O darkies, how my heart grows weary,
> Far from de old folks at home.

There, indeed, were the old folks at home, a white-haired darky sitting on a log by the cottage door stripping maize-cobs, and, shambling about among the pigs and poultry, old Dinah, with a yellow bandanna on her silver locks, crooning some song, which might perhaps be the song of the river. So, after all, it was real! and there was a Suwanee river, and the many peace and beauty of it were just what fitted well with the sentiment of that touching and tender air which has gone all through the world because it holds in its unaffected music the secret of the pathetic retrospect of life. Just the spot it was to which a tired man, be he nigger or otherwise, might look back to with attachment and affection. We travellers coming suddenly upon it and leaving it at thirty miles an hour had, of course, nothing but the most fitting concern with "de Suwanee river." But one could imagine how dear it might be to a native born, and how sincere the original emotion was of the song-writer, or else of some darkey from whom he borrowed it, to write and to set to such soft and sympathetic music, "Dare's where my heart is turning ever." Henceforward for me that Georgian stream, with the dark groves fringing it, and the red crags, and the quiet reaches of silver water gilded by the setting sun, has a place in the thought among the famous rivers of the globe, and I never hear the melancholy music of the popular nigger-lament without a new feeling of what song can do, far beyond history and important events, to consecrate a spot in nature for ever, and to localise a universal sentiment. Et Ego in Arcadia. I, too, have been "way down upon the Suwanee river."

"THE ANDAMAN SEA."

An interesting paper by Mr. D. Prain, curator of the Herbarium at Calcutta, on the flora of Narcondam and Barren Island, visited by him in 1891, is published in the Geographical Journal. Besides the purely botanical matter, the paper contains some valuable remarks on the physical geography of the area in which the islands occur. The writer first calls attention to the distinction which should be drawn between the Bay or Sea of Bengal and that east of the Andaman Islands, which possesses a distinct individuality, and to the name "Andaman Sea," suggested by Dr. Alcock, may be well applied. The abovementioned islands lie in this sea, to the east of the Andamans, Narcondam being the more northern. Both are volcanic, and rise abruptly from the sea-floor; but while Barren Island consists of a huge ancient crater (breached to below sea level), with a more recent cone in its centre, Mr. Prain thinks that there has never been any crater on the peak of Narcondam, this having perhaps been produced merely by the extrusion of viscous lava. The island is oval, the longer axis lying north-north-east and south-south-west, the highest point being 2,359 feet above the sea. The sides are furrowed by deep ravines, so that in no case the volcano has not been active for a very long time. Cliffs form the coast in many parts, and landing is generally difficult owing to the surf. Almost the whole is forest-clad, the trees on the peak being bearded with moss, an indication that a mantle of cloud usually wraps the summit. On the shores of several bays visited, the 'sea-fence' of Pandanus, Hibiscus, &c., is as a rule poorly developed. Behind this occurs the "beach forest," consisting of species of Pisonia, Terminalia, Ficus, &c.; while at one spot is a grove of cocoanuts, and another of plantains. The former were almost certainly introduced by a deputation which visited the islands in 1866, and the author considers it probable that both here and at Barren Island the latter have been introduced, indirectly at least, by man. Strange to say, they are mentioned by none of the few earlier visitors who effected a landing. The inner cone of Barren Island (on the top of which is a crater) is merely a cinder heap with hardly any vegetation, the ash from this also covering some of the inner slopes of the ancient crater. Elsewhere these, where not too steep, are covered with trees and shrubs; a forest similar, though more weather-beaten, occurring on the outer slopes also. Terminalia, Catalpa, and species of Ficus are the commonest trees.

South of these islands, and almost in the same straight line with them, is a rock ("Flat Rock") only just appearing above the surface, which seems to be the highest point of an extensive ridge whose axis points towards the other islands. The rock is probably coral, though the foundation is almost certainly a submarine volcanic peak. Mr. Prain's remarks on the contours of the Andaman Sea, and the relation of these peaks to the main line of volcanic activity, are of special interest. Points to which he calls attention are the comparatively shallow channels between the Andamans and Nicobars, and between the latter and Sumatra; and the deep water which penetrates westward between Narcondam and Barren Island, though on the exact line between the two, is a slight indication of a connecting ridge. There seems little doubt that these islands with Flat Rock form a northern continuation of the line of volcanic activity which passes through Java and Sumatra; but while some have held that a still further prolongation is to be found in the mud volcanoes of Ramri, off the Arakan coast, the writer follows Blandford in finding it in the extinct volcanoes of Popah and Han-shuen-shan in Burma and Yunnan respectively. In this case the line runs throughout parallel to the eastern base of the tertiary ridge which passes through Arakan and the Andamans, the western volcanoes in Ramri belonging to a system of vents of a different type. Mr. Prain's remarks on the growth of the coral are of much evidence as there is appears to indicate that the three peaks are the sub-aerial portions of a continuous ridge, there being, as noted above, some indications that even in the deep water between Barren Island and Narcondam (which, moreover, is not nearly so deep as that between Bali and Lombok). There may be some connection between this deep water and the fact that south of it only have the volcanoes been recently active, and at this point, therefore, if anywhere, the subdivision of the volcanic range should be effected. As regards the relations between the floras of the islands and their origin, the conformity between them is most marked in the case of trees and shrubs, while the diversity is greater than in that of climbers and herbaceous plants. In the common element the sea introduced species, in the special elements those introduced by birds, form the dominant class.

Nawab Hasan-bin-Abdulla, the Abkari Commissioner, is going to have an English wife widow, the daughter of a general of the Bombay Staff Corps. Nawab Hasan is of Arab extraction and is himself a widower. He is about fifty, and does not speak English.

The two lady correspondents from Dundee, who are reporting upon female labour, are at present on a visit to Darjiling. On their return to Calcutta they will almost immediately proceed on their journey to the Far East.

A paragraph has appeared in the local paper of Hyderabad (Deccan), and has been republished by some other papers, to the effect that the new Minister of Hyderabad, the Nawab Vickar-ul-Umra, has advanced to his Private Secretary, Mr. E. I. Lawder, Rs. 18,000 from the Government Treasury for the purpose of his Dairy Farm. The statement is authoritatively denied.

The Mayaveram-Mutupet Railway being a local and not an imperial work, the Agent of the South Indian Railway referred to the Madras Government the question whether the agreement for working the Railway should be an agreement between the Secretary of State for India in Council and the South Indian Railway Company, or whether the agreement should be executed by the Tanjore District Board. The Government of India having been addressed on the subject, has replied that the draft agreement should be drawn up as between the Secretary of State and the South Indian Railway Company.

Florline.—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Florline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Florline, being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

There is a new invention for the aid of the ladies who would appear becomingly shy, and blush occasionally, but whose power to suffuse their faces with colour has departed, or indeed it never existed. The new invention is, we are told, called the blushing bonnet. Inside the strings at either side a small spiral spring is concealed. When the wearer wishes to turn on a blush, she droops her head shyly until the spring presses against an artery, and the effect is a beautiful blush. This sounds a trifle, and is, we should think, of American origin. We have amused ourselves since hearing it by hunting for such artery, but without success. Zenobia says a sharp pin prick would do better, but I fear the inevitable start would betray the cause of the blush, and so the effect would be quite lost. We have, on the whole, decided not to try the blushing bonnet; the small spiral springs might be very uncomfortable when not employed in their legitimate occupation of blush-producing. Even if they really know where that wonderful artery is, we fear the blush would be too tardy for practical purposes.

Men will very seldom condescend to give an opinion about women's dress, and yet their ideas on the subject, although general, and framed with a glorious disregard of detail, are usually very good. A man of our acquaintance, whose worst enemy could not accuse him of being finicking, who has that big gaunt, including way of a man, a nigger or two in fair fight, hunted with the best packs, and done most things that commend themselves to the manly mind, was induced to deliver himself of a few notions about feminine dress. First of all, he declared a fixed belief in linen collars and cuffs. Then he went on to say that he liked to see a woman as f